

Historic, Archive Document

Do not assume content reflects current scientific knowledge, policies, or practices.

62.01

Econom Botany
Collections
Rec'd FEB 11 1921
LIBRARY
1925
of Agriculture



HARRIS'
LONGFELLOW BEANS

See Page 2
For Description and Prices

THE PLAIN TRUTH ABOUT
HARE BRAND SEEDS *for* 1921
HARRIS SEED and FLORAL CO.

Formerly Operated as McVAY SEED AND FLORAL CO.

2018 First Avenue BIRMINGHAM, ALA.



HARRIS' SUPREME CANTALOUPE
See Page 9 for
Description and Prices





Crops Like This Will Help You Solve The H. C. L.

INDEX OR TABLE OF CONTENTS

VEGETABLE SEEDS

	Page
Artichoke.....	2
Beans.....	2 to 3
Beets.....	3
Broccoli.....	3
Brussels Sprouts.....	3
Cabbage.....	3
Carrots.....	7
Cauliflower.....	4
Collards.....	3
Celery.....	4
Celeriac.....	4
Corn—Sweet and Field.....	6
Cucumber.....	7
Egg Plant.....	8
Kohl-Rabi.....	8
Kale.....	8
Leek.....	10
Lettuce.....	8
Cantaloupe.....	9
Watermelon.....	9
Mustard.....	10
Okra—Gumbo.....	10
Onion Seed.....	10
Onion Sets.....	10
Parsley.....	11
Parsnips.....	11
English Peas.....	11
Pepper.....	12
Seed Potatoes.....	12
Pumpkins.....	13
Radish.....	13
Spinach.....	14
Squash.....	14
Turnips.....	14-15
Rutabaga.....	15
Tomatoes.....	15

CLOVER SEED

Alfalfa.....	16
Japan Clover.....	16
White Clover.....	16
Alsike Clover.....	16
Red Clover.....	16
Crimson Clover.....	16

GRASSES

Harris Lawn Grass.....	16
Orchard Grass.....	17
Melilotus.....	17
Perennial or English Rye Grass.....	17
Italian Rye Grass.....	17
Red Top or Herds Grass.....	17
Bermuda Grass.....	17
Johnson Grass.....	17
Sudan Grass.....	17

LEGUMINOUS PLANTS

Peanuts.....	18
Soy or Soja Beans.....	18
Velvet Beans.....	18
Field or Cow Peas.....	19

SORGHUMS AND MILLETS

	Page
Honey Drip.....	19
Red Top.....	19
Japanese Seeded Ribbon Cane.....	19
Early Amber.....	19
Orange.....	19
Tennessee German Millet.....	20
Pearl or Cat Tail.....	20

SEED GRAIN

Rye.....	21
Burt Oats.....	21
Texas Rust Proof.....	21
Wheat.....	21

FORAGE PLANTS

Dwarf Essex Rape.....	19
Cotton Seed.....	21
Kaffir Corn.....	20
Milo Maize.....	20

NURSERY DEPARTMENT

Apples.....	23
Apricots.....	23
Asparagus Roots.....	23
Blackberries.....	23
Chestnuts.....	26
Currants.....	23
Cherries.....	23
Dewberries.....	23
Figs.....	24
Grapes.....	24
Gooseberries.....	24
Mulberries.....	24
Nectarines.....	25
Pear.....	25
Peaches.....	24
Privet.....	27
Persimmon.....	25
Pecans.....	26
Plums.....	25
Quince.....	25
Raspberries.....	25
Roses.....	26-27
Rhubarb.....	25
Strawberries.....	25
Shrubs.....	27
Walnuts.....	26

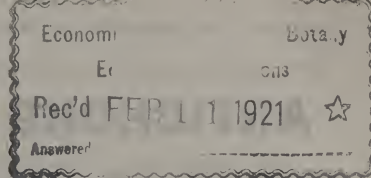
MISCELLANEOUS

Queen Incubator.....	Inside Back Cover
Insecticides and Bug Poison.....	31
Poultry Feed and Supplies.....	29-30
Conkey's Poultry Remedies.....	29
Germo Remedies.....	28
Farmogerm.....	32
Sprayers.....	31
Monthly Calendar of Operations for Southern Farmers.....	Inside Back Cover
Planet Jr., Tools.....	32
Flower Boxes.....	32

FLOWER SEEDS AND BULBS

Sweet Peas.....	22
Gladiolus.....	22
Tube Roses.....	22
Nasturtiums.....	22

SEED CATALOGUE 1920



Plain Truth About Hare Brand Seeds

R. VERNON HARRIS, PRESIDENT

LEON E. HARRIS, VICE-PRESIDENT



Harris Seed & Floral Co.

Formerly operated as

McVAY SEED AND FLORAL COMPANY

BIRMINGHAM, ALABAMA

To Our Friends and Customers:

We have been sole owners and operators of the business known as the McVay Seed & Floral Company, 2018 First Avenue, since 1915. During this time we have built up a wonderful patronage in Birmingham and throughout the South generally, and we believe the time has arrived when we should do our customers and ourselves the justice of operating under our own firm name.

It is with much pleasure, therefore, that we announce henceforth this firm will be known as the HARRIS SEED & FLORAL COMPANY, INC.

Otherwise there will be no change in the business.

R. Vernon Harris and Leon E. Harris, for the past six years president and vice-president, respectively, of the old McVay Seed & Floral Co., retain the same positions with the Harris Seed & Floral Company. Our location will be the same, though extensive alterations and improvements are being made in order to give our growing number of customers better service than ever.

Since our organization we have spared neither money nor energy in selecting the best seed for the south; in fact, we take pride in offering all of our merchandise as of the highest quality. We have branded our seed as Hare Brand, or seed that win confidence. You are protected because we are exclusive handlers of Hare Brand Seed.

Yours for more business,

HARRIS SEED AND FLORAL CO., Inc.

NOTICE

Non-Warranty.—The Harris Seed and Floral Company gives no warranty, expressed or implied, as to description, quality, productiveness or any other matter of any seeds, bulbs or plants it sells and will not be in any way responsible for the crop. If the purchaser does not accept the goods on these terms they are at once to be returned and money, if any has been paid, will be refunded.

ARTICHOKE (JERUSALEM) FROM ROOTS

This variety may be planted from December to March in rows 3 to 4½ feet apart and 18 inches in the rows. The tubers may be cut and planted the same as potatoes. ½ bu., \$2.00; bu., \$3.50.



HARRIS' SUPERIOR BEANS

One pound will plant 150 feet of drill or 60 to 70 pounds to the acre.

Culture.—The best soil for beans is a loose, rich, sandy loam. Plant bunch varieties eight to ten inches apart, one and one-half to two inches deep.



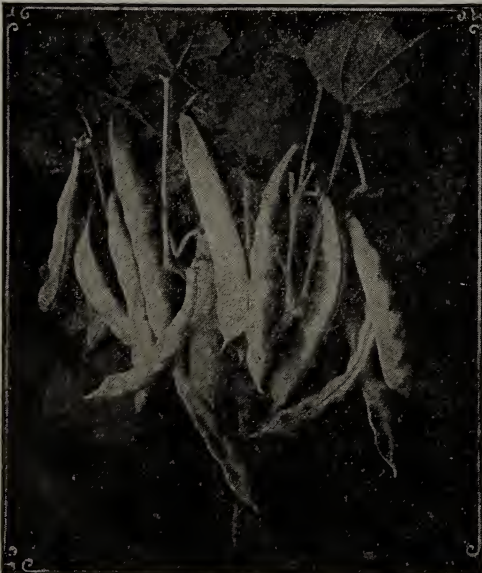
Hopkins' Improved Valentine Beans

BUNCH GREEN PODDED BEANS

Glant Stringless Green Pod.—This variety is very similar to the Valentine in earliness and shape, however, absolutely stringless, heavy yielder grows in clusters and is a good shipper. ½ lb. 25c; 1 lb. 40c; 5 lbs. \$1.75.

Hopkins' Improved Valentine.—For an absolute certainty in green podded bunch beans, nothing is superior for the south. The Hopkins strain is superior to the ordinary Valentine, being more vigorous and a larger yielder. Exceptionally popular with the truckers. ½ lb. 25c; 1 lb. 40c; 5 lbs. \$1.75.

Burpees' Stringless Green Pod.—We recommend this variety to be equal, if not superior, to the Valentine. Just as early and just as prolific, also void of strings. It is used extensively by home gardeners. ½ lb. 25c; 1 lb. 40c; 5 lbs. \$1.75.



Wardwell's Kidney Wax Beans

Longfellow.—This is indeed one of the best types of the early bunch bean, bears heavily in clusters and resists much of the hot, dry weather that often kills other varieties. Pods run 5½ to 6½ inches in length and are excellent shippers. ½ lb. 25c; 1 lb. 40c; 5 lbs. \$1.75.

Black Valentine.—Bearing season longer than most bunch sorts and more prolific. It resembles the Red Valentine, except the color of the dry bean. ½ lb. 25c; 1 lb. 40c; 5 lbs. \$1.75.

Refugee, 1,000 to 1.—A very hardy vigorous late growing sort. Very resistant to hot, dry weather, and excellent for fall planting. ½ lb. 25c; 1 lb. 40c; 5 lbs. \$1.75.

Extra Early Refugee.—A very robust growing early green pod sort, very resistant to both heat and cold. ½ lb. 25c; 1 lb. 40c; 5 lbs. \$1.75.

Dwarf White Navy.—Very prolific robust variety, largely used by truckers as well as home gardeners. ½ lb. 25c; 1 lb. 40c; 5 lbs. \$1.75.

Tennessee Green Pod.—Large irregular shaped brown bean and very prolific. It produces in 45 to 50 days very tender, fleshy bean of excellent quality. ½ lb. 25c; 1 lb. 40c; 5 lbs. \$1.75.

Bunch Wax Podded Beans

Wardwell's Kidney Wax.—Very popular among the southern growers for shipment to the northern markets. It is exceptionally tender, a splendid keeper and void of tough strings. ½ lb. 25c; 1 lb. 40c; 5 lbs. \$1.75.

Davis Wax.—One of the hardiest of the wax sorts and can be planted earlier than the others. ½ lb. 25c; 1 lb. 40c; 5 lbs. \$1.75.

Keeney's Rustless Golden Wax.—It is one of the best wax sorts, vigorous growing and entirely stringless. ½ lb. 25c; 1 lb. 40c; 5 lbs. \$1.75.

Currie's Rust Proof Wax.—This sort is of excellent quality and more resistant to disease than other wax varieties. ½ lb. 25c; 1 lb. 40c; 5 lbs. \$1.75.

Challenge Black Wax.—One of the earliest as well as the most prolific varieties. ½ lb. 25c; 1 lb. 40c; 5 lbs. \$1.75.

Hodson's Wax.—Extremely early, very prolific and perfectly stringless. ½ lb. 25c; 1 lb. 40c; 5 lbs. \$1.75.



Texas Pole Beans

Pole or Running Beans

One pound plants 150 feet of drill.

How to plant. Although pole beans require considerable care and labor, they are, when properly grown, usually of longer bearing period than the dwarf sorts and are generally more productive. Average time to mature, 70 to 90 days. Pole beans are even more sensitive to cold and wet than the dwarf varieties, and should be planted after settled warm weather in rows 4 feet apart, the poles being 3 feet apart in the row. Around each pole plant 5 to 8 beans $1\frac{1}{2}$ to 2 inches deep.

Striped Creaseback.—Earliest of the pole beans, often maturing in 65 days. Bears in clusters immense large curled pods which are practically stringless. Tender and of excellent flavor. Fine for planting in corn. $\frac{1}{2}$ lb. 25c; 1 lb. 40c; 5 lbs. \$1.75.

Texas Pole.—This variety produces in enormous clusters beans 10 to 12 inches in length in 60 to 70 days. It is practically stringless and of excellent flavor. $\frac{1}{2}$ lb. 25c; 1 lb. 40c; 5 lbs. \$1.75.

White Texas Pole.—This variety is an improvement on the old style green podded Texas Pole Beans. Is very early and of excellent quality. $\frac{1}{2}$ lb. 25c; 1 lb. 40c; 5 lbs. \$1.75.

Creaseback or Fat Horse.—This green podded white seeded Creaseback variety is valuable for its extreme earliness and stringless nature. $\frac{1}{2}$ lb. 25c; 1 lb. 40c; 5 lbs. \$1.75.

Tennessee Wonder.—This bean is similar to the Striped Creaseback, but very tender and of finer flavor. It is the earliest pole bean in cultivation. Suitable for both pole and cornfield cultivation. $\frac{1}{2}$ lb. 25c; 1 lb. 40c; 5 lbs. \$1.75.

White Dutch Caseknife (Cornfield).—The pods are long, green, tender, flat and borne in great clusters. Exceptionally good flavor. $\frac{1}{2}$ lb. 25c; 1 lb. 40c; 5 lbs. \$1.75.

Speckled Cut Short or Cornfield.—Very popular cornfield variety for the south, tender when young and of good flavor. $\frac{1}{2}$ lb. 25c; 1 lb. 40c; 5 lbs. \$1.75.

Horticultural or Wren's Egg.—The best of the horticultural varieties. Is a late bean and popular among the truckers and home gardeners. $\frac{1}{2}$ lb. 25c; 1 lb. 40c; 5 lbs. \$1.75.

Lazy Wife.—One of the best of late green podded varieties. Good flavor. $\frac{1}{2}$ lb. 25c; 1 lb. 40c; 5 lbs. \$1.75.

Lima or Butter Beans

Culture.—Plant in same manner as ordinary string beans except barely cover butter beans for best results and plant about a week later as they cannot stand the cold that string beans can.

Henderson's Dwarf Limas.—This variety is the most popular and more largely planted than any other sort. Is very early, prolific and stands the dry weather better than other sorts. It is the best variety for truckers. $\frac{1}{2}$ lb. 25c; 1 lb. 40c; 5 lbs. \$1.75.

Carolina Sleva (Small running Butter Bean).—This type is very prolific, fills out well, easily shelled and of excellent flavor. $\frac{1}{2}$ lb. 25c; 1 lb. 40c; 5 lbs. \$1.75.

King of the Garden.—Mammoth size variety, very prolific and of excellent quality, producing heavy foliage. $\frac{1}{2}$ lb. 25c; 1 lb. 40c; 5 lbs. \$1.75.

Broccoli

Walcheren.—This is one of the hardiest as well as one of the most delicious sorts. Pkt., 10c; 1 oz., 75c.

Brussels Sprouts

Perfection.—This is the best variety for the south, grows almost two feet high and produces from the stem numerous little sprouts, one to two inches in diameter, resembling cabbage. Pkt., 10c; oz., 40c.

Harris' Collards

One ounce will produce 2,000 plants.

Georgia or Southern.—One of the best hardy varieties, not susceptible to frost. Very tender and delicious. Pkt., 10c; oz., 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 40c; lb., \$1.00, postpaid.

Georgia White Head.—Called Cabbage Collards on account of its close bunching growth and light green leaves resembling the cabbage. Combining the hardness and reality of the collard with the whiteness and crispness of the cabbage. A great improvement over the old Long Green. Pkt., 10c; oz., 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 40c; lb., \$1.00.

Georgia Blue Stem.—Old-fashioned variety; much esteemed, but does not compare with the White Georgia, although it is of very fine quality and exceedingly crisp and tender. Pkt., 10c; oz., 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 40c; lb., \$1.00, postpaid.

Buncombe.—A firm solid header, splendid keeper. Favorite for spring and fall planting. Always crisp and tender. Pkt., 10c; oz., 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 40c; lb., \$1.00, postpaid.



King of the Garden—Lima Beans

HARRIS' BEETS

One ounce will plant 50 feet of drill.

How to Grow.—The best results are obtained on deep rich, sandy soil. For general crop, sow in freshly prepared soil as soon as the weather will permit, in rows 18 inches apart, covering about an inch deep and pressing the soil firmly over the seed. Plant in the open from February to October.

Harris' Early Beet.—More largely planted for early market in the south than any other sort. Takes on its turnip shape even in early stages of its growth. A decided advantage both for forcing and early market. Favorite with home gardeners. **Pkt., 10c; oz., 15c; 2 ozs., 25c; ½ lb., 40c; 1 lb., \$1.25, postpaid.**

Early Dark Blood Turnip Beet.—It is by far the hardest of all turnip varieties and may be planted out doors from February to October. **Pkt., 10c; 1 oz., 15c; 2 ozs., 25c; ½ lb., 40c; 1 lb., \$1.25, postpaid.**

Cosby's Early Egyptian.—One of the finest strains of the early beet. Differs from the common Egyptian in that it never has a hard woody neck, but has most excellent eating qualities. **Pkt., 10c; 1 oz., 15c; 2 ozs., 25c; ½ lb., 40c; 1 lb., \$1.25, postpaid.**

Extra Early Eclipse.—A beautiful globe shaped variety of a rich dark, rich red color, excelling in eating qualities. **Pkt., 10c; 1 oz., 15c; 2 ozs., 25c; ½ lb., 40c; 1 lb., \$1.25, postpaid.**

Improved Long Blood.—Long, smooth, deep red flesh, tender and delicious. **Pkt., 10c; 1 oz., 15c; 2 ozs., 25c; ½ lb., 40c; 1 lb., \$1.25, postpaid.**

Detroit Dark Red.—It is a dark red, fine globular shaped variety. Very smooth with small tops. Also one of the early varieties. **Pkt., 10c; 1 oz., 15c; 2 ozs., 25c; ½ lb., 40c; 1 lb., \$1.25, postpaid.**

Mammoth Long Red Mangle.—This is the standard variety of mangle beets, producing hardy, medium sized roots. **½ lb., 35c; 1 lb., \$1.00, postpaid.**

Golden Tankard Mangle.—Mammoth half-long variety, producing roots well above the ground. **½ lb., 35c; 1 lb., \$1.00, postpaid.**

White Sugar.—This variety possesses more saccharine matter than any other sort. It is of fine quality and texture. **½ lb., 35c; 1 lb., \$1.00, postpaid.**

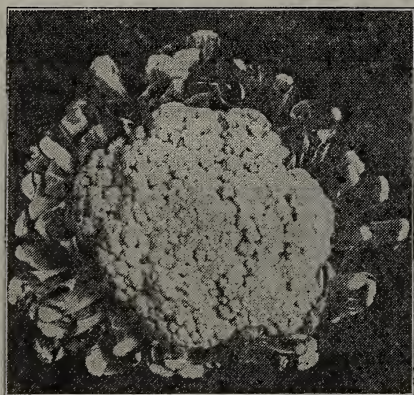
Spinach Beet (Swiss Chard).—This plant really belongs to the beet family, is grown for its foliage which makes the finest of greens, available through the summer and fall when other greens are scarce. **Pkt., 10c; oz., 15c; 2 ozs., 25c; ½ lb., 40c; 1 lb., \$1.25.**



Harris' Early Beet

Celeriac

Produces a tuber somewhat like a turnip and top like celery. It is largely grown for the purpose of flavoring soups. **Pkt., 10c; ½ oz., 20c; oz., 35c; ½ lb., \$1.00, postpaid.**



Early Snowball Cauliflower

Cauliflower

Early Snowball.—It is extremely early and more likely to head than any other sort. Of delicious flavor. **Pkt., 10c; ½ oz., \$1.00; oz., \$1.75, postpaid.**

Celery

White Plume.—Excellent variety, producing very large, broad stalks of excellent flavor. **Pkt., 10c; ½ oz., 25c; oz., 45c; postpaid.**

Golden Self-Blanching.—Produces a straight, vigorous stalk and heart of rich golden color. This variety blanches easily. **Pkt., 10c; ½ oz., 40c; oz., 75c, postpaid.**

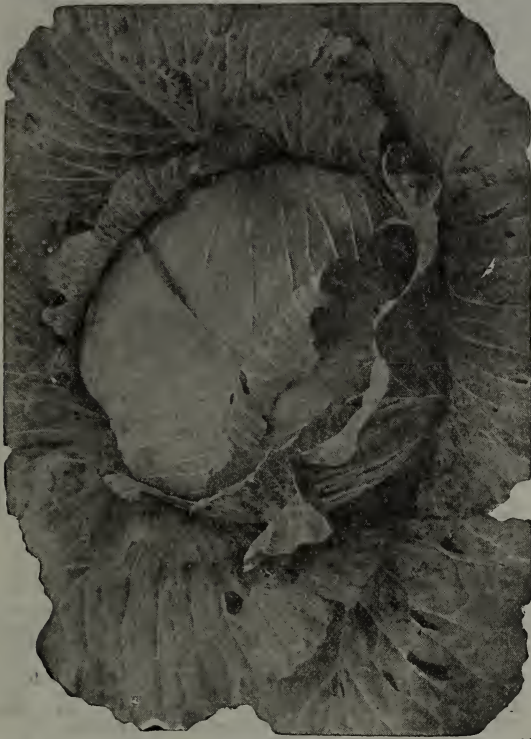


Golden Self-Blanching Celery

HARRIS' SUPERIOR CABBAGE

One ounce will produce two thousand plants.

Harris' Supreme.—Second early variety, coming in a few days later than Early Summer but nearly double the size of that variety. Comes true to type under favorable conditions. **Pkt., 10c; oz., 35c; ¼ lb., \$1.25; lb., \$3.25, postpaid.**



Harris' Supreme Cabbage

Succession.—Very desirable second early, producing large handsome oval-shaped heads. **Pkt., 10c; oz., 35c; ¼ lb., \$1.25; lb., \$3.25, postpaid.**

Copenhagen Market.—Earliest and hardiest heading variety of the flat or oval type. **Pkt., 10c; oz., 40c; ¼ lb., \$1.40; lb., \$4.50, postpaid.**

Charleston Wakefield.—Larger than the Jersey Wakefield, a sure header and well adapted to the South. **Pkt., 10c; oz., 35c; ¼ lb., \$1.25; lb. \$3.25, postpaid.**

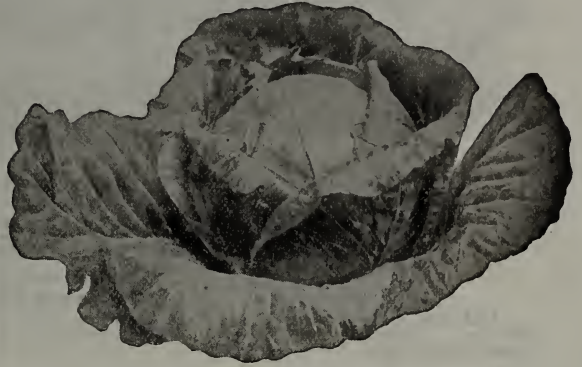
Improved Early Drummond.—Produces large heads and stands the long summer heat. **Pkt., 10c; oz., 35c; ¼ lb., \$1.25; lb., \$3.25, postpaid.**

Early Summer.—Much earlier than most of the flat head varieties. **Pkt., 10c; oz., 35c; ¼ lb., \$1.25; lb., \$3.25, postpaid.**

Early Jersey Wakefield.—One of the most popular of all sharp-headed varieties, exceedingly early, and very hardy. **Pkt., 10c; oz., 35c; ¼ lb., \$1.25; lb., \$3.25, postpaid.**

Early Flat Dutch.—Heads are large for size of plants, are nearly round or somewhat flattened, close, firm and very solid. They mature a little earlier than Early Summer. **Pkt., 10c; oz., 35c; ¼ lb., \$1.25; lb., \$3.25, postpaid.**

All-Head Cabbage.—Stem is short, heads solid and flat, but very deep. Very desirable for a fall and early winter cabbage. **Pkt., 10c; oz., 35c; ¼ lb., \$1.25; lb., \$3.25, postpaid.**



Early Flat Dutch Cabbage

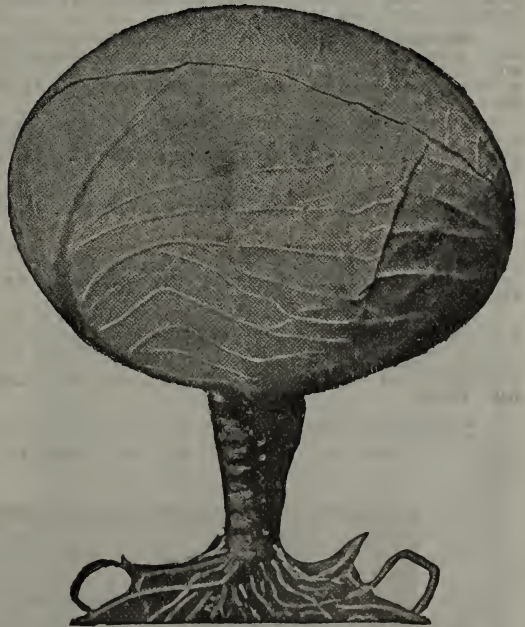
Winter King.—Heads are very large, flat to oval, very compact and hard. This variety is less susceptible to freezing weather. **Pkt., 10c; oz., 35c; ¼ lb., \$1.25; lb., \$3.25, postpaid.**

American Drumhead Savoy.—The leading Savoy Cabbage grown, the most hardy and attaining a good size. **Pkt., 10c; oz., 35c; ¼ lb., \$1.15; lb., \$3.00, postpaid.**

Large Late Flat Dutch.—**Pkt., 10c; oz., 35c; ¼ lb., \$1.25; lb., \$3.25, postpaid.**

Large Late Drummond.—**Pkt., 10c; oz., 35c; ¼ lb., \$1.25; lb., \$3.25, postpaid.**

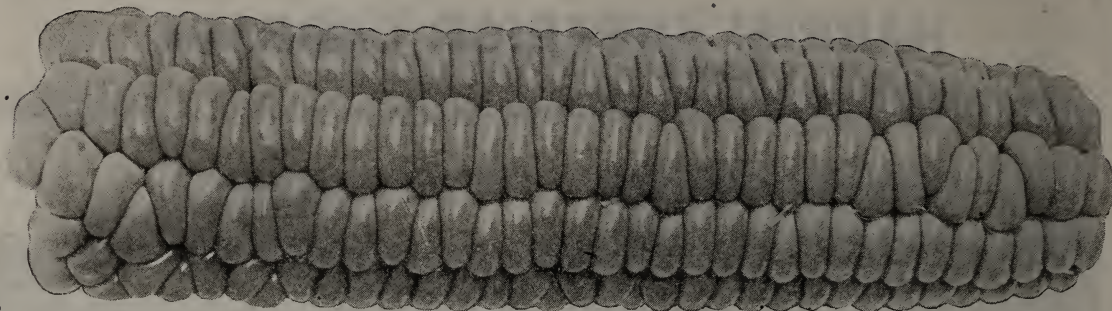
Autumn King.—**Pkt., 10c; oz., 35c; ¼ lb., \$1.25; lb., \$3.25, postpaid.**



Copenhagen Market Cabbage

CABBAGE PLANTS

Cabbage Plants.—Our Frost-Proof Cabbage Plants will give you cabbage earlier than you can raise them. We offer the following varieties grown from selected seed: Charleston Wakefield, Early Jersey Wakefield, Early Flat Dutch. **Price, per 100, 35c; per 1,000, \$3.00.** Write for prices in larger quantities.



Golden Bantam Sweet Corn

HARRIS' SELECT CORN

Sugar and Garden Varieties.
One pound will plant 200 hills.

Culture.—After the danger of freezes select a very rich well drained spot and plant two to three grains in hills two feet apart. Keep well cultivated and apply a little nitrate of soda when it begins to tassel. A garden is not complete without sweet corn.

Golden Bantam.—This is a very prolific, hardy dwarf variety. Ears six to seven inches in length and of delicious flavor. One of the choice varieties. $\frac{1}{2}$ lb., 20c; lb., 35c; 5 lbs. \$1.25, not postpaid.

Country Gentleman.—One of the late wrinkled varieties. It produces a small white cob densely covered with irregular rows of long white grains of excellent quality. A favorite canning sort. $\frac{1}{2}$ lb., 20c; lb., 35c; 5 lbs., \$1.25, not postpaid.

Stowell's Evergreen.—A true wrinkled type. Very hardy and productive. Its sugary qualities make it excellent for both boiling and canning. $\frac{1}{2}$ lb., 20c; lb., 35c; 5 lbs., \$1.25, not postpaid.

Adams Early.—This is generally classed as a sweet corn but is not a wrinkled variety. It is a smooth white corn, very prolific and hardy. $\frac{1}{2}$ lb., 20c; lb., 35c; 5 lbs., \$1.25, not postpaid.

Harris' Field Corn

56 pounds to bushel.

The seed corn we offer is all grown by experienced growers from pedigreed stocks. They make a specialty of growing corn for seed purposes and each ear is carefully selected, tipped and nubbed.

Snowflake.—The corn for early roasting ears or for early maturity. It can be planted as late as August 1st and mature before frost. Popular with the back yard gardeners and truckers. Qt., 20c; gal., 70c; pk., \$1.25; bu., \$3.25.

White Pearl.—The earliest flour corn grown, maturing a week to ten days earlier than Snowflake, another excellent garden variety. Qt., 25c; gal., 75c; pk., \$1.35; bu., \$3.50.

Hickory King.—Medium early prolific variety, with very broad, flat grains. Qt., 20c; gal., 70c; pk., \$1.25; bu., \$3.25.

Mammoth White Dent.—Standard medium-early white corn. A good yielder and very desirable for bread or stock feeding. Qt., 20c; gal., 70c; pk., \$1.25; bu., \$3.25.

Harris Prolific Red Cob.—Supreme among the prolific types, differing from the ordinary Red Cob in that the grains are long and pointed, resembling the Shoe Peg corn, ears medium size, an excellent keeper. Winner of three prizes for quality. Qt., 25c; gal., 80c; pk., \$1.50; bu., \$4.00.

Hasting's Prolific.—A well-known prolific variety, well adapted to this section. Produces two to four pure white sound ears. Qt., 25c; gal., 80c; pk., \$1.50, bu., \$4.00.

Mosby's Prolific.—Ears average 8 to 10 inches long, grains long, pointed, medium hard, firmly set on a small white cob. Qt., 25c; gal., 80c; pk., \$1.50, bu., \$4.00.

Mexican June.—There are two types of this variety—the tall and dwarf. Both types yield long blades in abundance, making excellent fodder and ensilage. The best time to plant is during June and July. Qt., 25c; gal., 80c; pk., \$1.50. Write for bushel prices.

Mammoth Yellow Dent.—Largest type of the late yellow corn, large ears and splendid keeper. Qt., 20c; gal., 70c; pk., \$1.25; bu., \$3.25.

Early Golden Dent.—Earliest of the yellow varieties, a good yielder, very desirable for stock, running high in protein. Qt., 20c; gal., 70c; pk., \$1.25; bu., \$3.25.

Tennessee Red Cob.—One of the best all around white sorts for rich land, producing largest crops of finest quality corn. The ears average about 10 inches in length, of uniform size and great depth of grain; rows eighteen to thirty-four, on red cobs, well filled. The grains are pure white, solid, very deep, producing the finest milling white corn. We recommend it, both for grain or ensilage. Qt., 20c; gal., 70c; pk., \$1.25; bu., \$3.25.

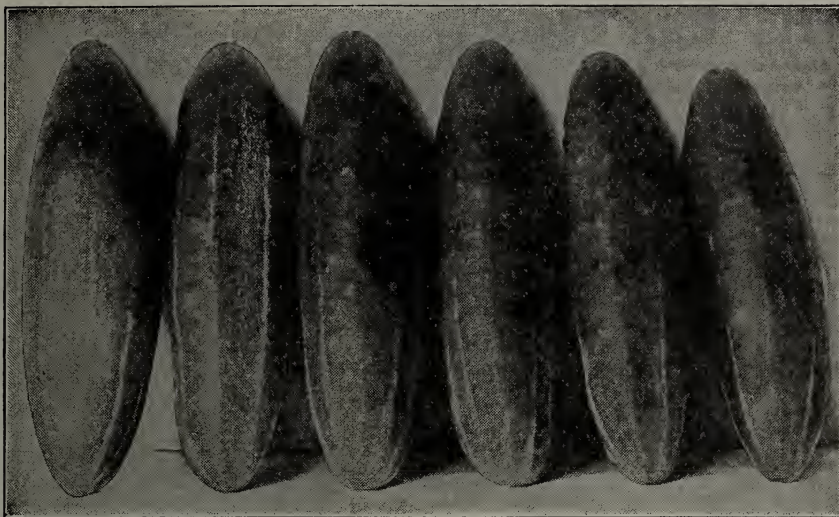
POPCORN

One pound will plant two hundred hills.

White Rice.—This is the best and most popular variety and very prolific and unexcelled for both home and market use. $\frac{1}{2}$ lb., 15c; 2 lbs., 25c.



Harris' Prolific Red Cob Seed Corn



Evergreen White Spine Cucumbers



HARRIS' FINE CUCUMBER

One ounce will plant 50 hills.

How to Grow.—The best soil for cucumbers is a rich moist sandy loam. They are not profitably grown on hard clay soils that are subject to baking. For best results reliable commercial fertilizer can be put under each hill and cultivation must be often.

Long Distance.—Early, very prolific, smooth well, rounded out; is void of necks. Is medium size, not too large. Pkt., 10c.; oz., 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 50c; $\frac{1}{2}$ lb., 80c; lb., \$1.50.

Evergreen White Spine.—Best type of White Spine for home or market use. Holds longer without turning yellow than common White Spine. Pkt., 10c; oz., 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 50c; $\frac{1}{2}$ lb., 80c; lb., \$1.50.

Klondyke.—Dark green of good size, very early and prolific. Pkt., 10c; oz., 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 50c; $\frac{1}{2}$ lb., 80c; lb., \$1.50.

Davis Perfect.—Extra large long green. Pkt., 10c; oz., 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 50c; lb., \$1.50.

Long Green.—Rather late, but very prolific and has long bearing period. Pkt., 10c; oz., 20c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 60c; lb., \$1.75.

Chicago Pickling.—A small, short, green pickling sort with prominent spine. Very hardy and of excellent quality. Pkt., 10c; oz., 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 50c; lb., \$1.50.

Early Fortune.—Very early, prolific and of excellent quality. Pkt., 10c; oz., 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 50c; lb., \$1.50.

Early Cluster.—Another favorite pickling variety of medium size. Very prolific and of excellent flavor. Pkt., 10c; oz., 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 50c; lb., \$1.50.

Harris' (Hare Brand) Seed produce best results because they are reliable.

Chantenay Half-Long.—A new stump-rooted French variety, the best of its class. Unexcelled in productiveness and quality. Very uniform in growth. Roots about 5 inches long, large at the top and gradually tapering to the base. Medium early and fine for both market and home gardens. Pkt., 10c; oz., 25c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 60c; lb., \$1.85, postpaid.

Improved Long Orange.—Is largely planted for general crop, producing long, tender, beautiful roots. Pkt., 10c; oz., 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 35c; lb., \$1.00, postpaid.

Early Scarlet Short Horn.—It grows to four to five inches and produces very delicious flavored roots. Pkt., 10c; oz., 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 35c; lb., \$1.00, postpaid.

Harris' Carrots

One ounce will plant 100 feet of drill.

How to Grow.—Carrots, like beets, require a deep rich soil. The seed should be sown thickly in drills 2 feet apart. Keep the plants free from weeds and work well and often.

Saint Vallery.—Roots are long-pointed and the color of salmon pink. It is medium early, requiring about 70 days to mature. Pkt., 10c; oz., 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 35c; lb., \$1.00, postpaid.

Half-Long Danvers Carrot.—One of the largest yielders of any variety. The top is smooth and of highest quality. Pkt., 10c; oz., 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 35c; lb., \$1.00, postpaid.



Chantenay Half-Long Carrots

Harris' Egg Plant

One ounce will produce 1,000 plants.

New York Improved Purple.—An entirely spineless strain of the large purple-fruited, well-known standard, and is a favorite. Our stock is extra selected, direct from the best growers in New Jersey. **Pkt., 10c.; oz., 50c; ½ lb., \$3.50.**

Florida High Bush.—Strong, upright bushes which are very hardy and productive. Blossoms do not blight in the hot sun, and it will stand considerable cold weather. Fruits of large size. **Pkt., 10c; oz., 50c; ½ lb., \$3.50.**

Black Beauty.—This beautiful egg plant is a great improvement over the well-known and largely grown New York Improved Purple. The plants are remarkably healthy in their growth, and produce an abundance of large fruits fully ten days earlier than the New York Improved. The skin is of a rich purplish black color, making the fruit very attractive in appearance. It is also entirely spineless. The quality is all that could be desired. **Pkt., 10c; oz., 50c; ½ lb., \$3.75.**

Kohl-Rabi

One ounce will plant 100 feet of drill.

Early White Vienna.—Very early, a rapid grower and produces a good size bulb of light green color. **Pkt., 10c; oz., 20c; ½ lb., \$1.00.**

Harris' Kale

One ounce will plant 150 feet of drill.

Culture.—Kale belongs to the cabbage family; can be planted in early spring or fall and will make excellent greens, being the hardiest of all greens.

Dwarf Curled Scotch Kale.—A very dwarf early sort, vigorous grower, producing beautiful curly leaves and spreading largely; of excellent quality. **Pkt., 10c; oz., 20c; ¼ lb., 50c; lb., \$1.50.**

Tall Curled Scotch.—A tall growing, hardy, very curled variety. Popular among home gardeners as well as truckers. **Pkt., 10c; oz., 20c; ¼ lb., 50c; lb., \$1.50.**



Black Beauty Eggplant

Siberian.—A vigorous growing variety, producing large, broad, slightly curled leaves. Stands more hot and cold weather than any other sort. **Pkt., 10c; oz., 20c; ¼ lb., 50c; lb., \$1.50.**

Harris' (Hare Brand) Seed are the cheapest in the long run. They are grown by the most reliable growers and sold by experienced seedsmen. You do not take a chance when you use them.

HARRIS' LETTUCE SEED

(OF THE BEST QUALITY)

One ounce will plant 150 feet of row.

How to Grow.—For best results sow in hotbeds or sheltered place and transplant in rows about 2 feet apart and 6 to 8 inches in drills. To produce large crisp heads, use nitrate of soda and mix well in the soil.

Big Boston.—The most popular variety for gardeners and truckers. Is early, tender and delicious. A sure header. **Pkt., 10c; oz., 20c; ¼ lb., 40c; lb., \$1.50.**

Early Hanson.—A very early sort, producing large tender heads which are crisp and delicious. **Pkt., 10c; oz., 20c; ¼ lb., 40c; lb., \$1.35.**

Early Prize Head.—Very Early loose crumpled leaf sort, exceptionally tender and delicious. **Pkt., 10c; oz., 20c; ¼ lb., 40c; lb., \$1.35.**

Black Seeded Simpson.—One of the best summer varieties, standing dry, hot weather, forms a loose crisp head of best quality. **Pkt., 10c; oz., 20c; ¼ lb., 40c; lb., \$1.35.**

Grand Rapids.—Another peerless loose leaf sort. It forms crisps, tender heads of excellent quality. **Pkt., 10c; oz., 20c; ¼ lb., 40c; lb., \$1.35.**

Black Seeded Big Boston.—Excellent early, firm head sort. Heads somewhat smaller than Big Boston. **Pkt., 10c; oz., 20c; ¼ lb., 40c; lb., \$1.35.**

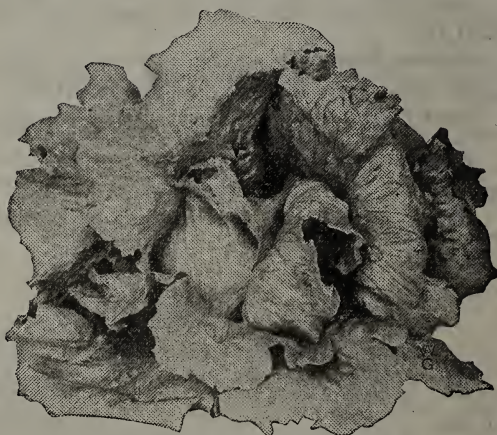
Harris' Early Tennis Ball.—One of the very best early firm-heading sort. Its appearance makes it an excellent seller. **Pkt., 10c; oz., 20c; ¼ lb., 50c; lb., \$1.60.**

California Cream Butter.—A very desirable heading sort. **Pkt., 10c; oz., 20c; ¼ lb., 40c; lb., \$1.35.**

May King.—Extremely early, sure-heading variety. Heads are compact and of best quality. **Pkt., 10c; oz., 20c; ¼ lb., 40c; lb., \$1.35.**

Cos or Romaine.—This is a crisp variety noted for its mild and delicious flavor. A late summer sort. **Pkt., 10c; oz., 20c; ¼ lb., 40c; lb., \$1.35.**

Iceberg.—A beautiful lettuce, undoubtedly the finest all season lettuce. Can be marketed or supplies the home



Big Boston Lettuce

table when no other sort is available. Every garden, large or small, should plant some of this splendid sort. Has unusually solid head, the leaves curve towards the center, which keeps the interior thoroughly bleached and crisp. The flavor is very delicious. **Pkt., 10c; oz., 20c; ¼ lb., 40c; lb., \$1.35.**



Harris' Rocky Ford Melons

HARRIS' SUPREME CANTALOUPE OR MUSKMELONS

One ounce will plant about 50 hills, 2 to 3 pounds in hills per acre.

Culture.—Select a rich soil, and after danger of frost is over, and the ground has become warm and dry, plant in hills 4 to 6 feet each way, and 6 to 8 seeds in a hill. When up and all danger of insects has passed, pull out all but 3 plants. Cultivate until the vines cover the ground and pinch off the ends of the growing vines to induce early fruiting. It is quite important that proper soil be selected for growing Muskmelons. Wood ashes, lime or tobacco dust, sifted over young plants, when the dew is on, is sometimes effective to prevent the attack of insects. A few hills for early use may be had by sowing seed in hotbed on pieces of sod or in pots and then transplant as soon as weather conditions are favorable. The seed may also be started out of doors in frames or under hand glasses and then transplanted.

Harris' Supreme.—One of the best yellow fleshed melons, excellent for shipping, very desirable intermediate sort for home garden. The fruit of medium size, oval, slightly ribbed, covered with gray netting. The flesh is firm, fine grained and of highest flavor. The color is rich deep orange yellow. The flesh extends to the rind and retains its color and flavor quite to the outer shell, which though thin, is very hard and firm. Vines are very vigorous and productive. **Pkt., 10c; oz., 20c; ¼ lb., 50c; lb., \$1.75.**

Emerald Gem.—This is an extremely early, prolific medium sized melon of excellent quality. The rind is very thin, the meat sweet, tender and of luscious flavor. **Pkt., 10c; oz., 20c; ¼ lb., 40c; lb., \$1.50.**

Harris' Rocky Ford.—This melon, grown first in Rocky Ford, Colorado, has in a few years acquired a national reputation. It is of the Netted Gem type, oval in shape, averaging from 4½ to 5 inches in length. It has a most delicious flavor, is very fine and smooth grained, has flesh of light green color throughout when ripe. Our seed are selected. **Pkt., 10c; oz., 20c; ¼ lb., 50c; lb., \$1.75.**

Extra Early Hackensack.—By careful selection and improvement carried on for some years this strain has been developed so that it produces melons with all the good qualities of the well-known Hackensack Melon, but at least ten days earlier. **Pkt., 10c; oz., 20c; ¼ lb., 50c; lb., \$1.50.**

Harris' Superior Watermelon Seed

One ounce will plant about 50 hills and matures 60 to 90 days after germinating. Harris' Watermelon Seed are grown from pedigreed stock by experienced growers in a section noted for its production of fine melons.

Watson.—Most popular of all varieties. In color it is green, rind thin but tough, flesh of a peculiar deep bright red. Average weight, 20 to 40 lbs. **Pkt., 10c; oz., 15c; ¼ lb., 35c; lb., \$1.00.**

Kleckley Sweet.—Sweetest melon known. Medium long, thin dark emerald green, thin rind, flesh rich scarlet. **Pkt., 10c; oz., 15c; ¼ lb., 30c; lb., \$1.00.**

Georgia Rattlesnake.—Long, distinctly striped with darker shades of green on a light green background. Meat of delicious flavor. **Pkt., 10c; oz., 15c; ¼ lb., 30c; lb., \$1.00.**



Leek

London Flag.—One of the largest and earliest and of excellent quality. Pkt., 10c; oz., 20c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 60c; lb., \$2.25.

Mustard

One and one-half ounces will plant a 100-foot row. There is a great difference in the quality of mustard seed, Harris' (Hare Brand) Mustard Seed produce fine healthy greens and bring best price on the market.

Mustard may be planted outdoors most any day of the year throughout the South. Better results are obtained by planting in drills and cultivating like turnips.

Southern Giant Curled.—A type of curly-leaved Mustard well adapted to the South. There are other varieties possibly more curled but will not afford half the foliage. Pkt., 10c; oz., 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 35c; lb., 90c.

Chinese Broad Leaf.—Very vigorous, hardy broad-leaf type of excellent quality. Pkt., 10c; oz., 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 35c; lb., 90c.

Okra-Gumbo

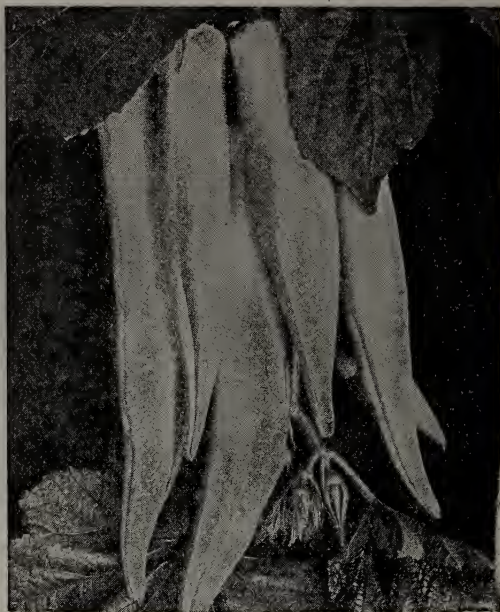
One ounce will plant 100-foot row. 20 pounds to the acre. Will mature in 60 days after planting. Culture: sow seed thinly in dry warm soil in shallow drills two feet apart; after plants are up, thin to nine inches apart. Cultivate frequently, drawing the soil to the stems as they grow.

White Velvet.—Bears round, smooth, white pods of extra large size in great abundance. Pkt., 10c; oz., 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 30c; lb., 75c.

Long Green or Tall.—A late type, bearing until winter. The pods are green and of excellent flavor. Pkt., 10c; oz., 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 30c; lb., 75c.

Dwarf Green.—A very early, prolific variety, bearing longer than almost any other sort. Pkt., 10c; oz., 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 30c; lb., 75c.

Perkins Mammoth.—An early prolific, large type, excellent for either home use or shipping. Pkt., 10c; oz., 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 30c; lb., 75c.



Harris' Florida Favorite Okra

Harris' Florida Favorite.—The sturdy plants grow $2\frac{1}{2}$ to 3 feet high, have many leaves and bear attractive, smooth white pods at each leaf joint. The pods are about 6 inches long and $1\frac{1}{4}$ inches in diameter, gradually tapering to the end. While young the pods are tender and fleshy. Pkt., 10c; oz., 20c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 40c; lb., \$1.00.

HARRIS' ONION SEED

One ounce will plant 20 feet of drill.

Culture.—Plant seed or sets as early as possible in the spring; sets produce onions quicker than seed; however, onions produced from seed are more uniform in shape and better for keeping. Onions from seed produce in about 130 to 140 days, from sets from 90 to 100 days. Plant in well pulverized soil for best results.

Red Wethersfield.—A rather late sort, deep purplish red, a good keeper and of splendid quality. Pkt., 10c; oz., 25c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 75c; lb., \$2.50.

Southport Red Globe.—A most excellent medium early main crop variety and good keeper. Pkt., 10c; oz., 25c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 85c; lb., \$2.75.

Yellow Globe Danvers.—An early yellow variety of handsome appearance, a good keeper and heavy yielder. Pkt., 10c; oz., 25c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 75c; lb., \$2.50.

Prize Taker.—Largest type of early yellow onion and a splendid keeper. Pkt., 10c; oz., 25c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 75c; lb., \$2.50.

Southport White Globe.—A beautiful silver-white color globe-shaped onion, excellent keeper. Pkt., 10c; oz., 25c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 85c; lb., \$2.75.

Crystal White Wax Bermuda.—The earliest and best type of the White Bermuda. Pkt., 10c; oz., 60c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., \$2.00; lb., \$7.00.

White Bermuda-Second.—Early and a very fine white onion. Pkt., 10c; oz., 60c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., \$2.00; lb., \$7.00.

Red Bermuda.—Same as the White Bermuda, except in the color. Pkt., 10c; oz., 40c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., \$1.25; lb., \$4.50.

Onion Sets

Two pounds will plant 100 feet of drill.

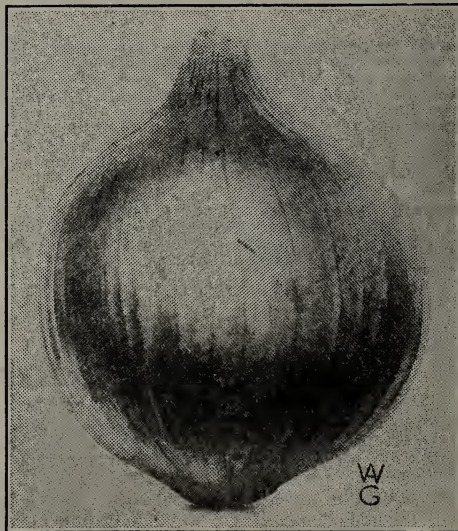
We do not guarantee prices on onion sets, as they are subject to market fluctuation and change. Write for prices in quantities.

Yellow Danvers.—Fine keeper and a good yielder. Qt., 20c; gal., 65c.

White Silver Skins.—Early, mild and a splendid keeper. Qt., 25c; gal., 75c.

Red Wethersfield.—Good keeper and yielder and fine flavor. Qt., 20c; gal., 75c.

White Pearl.—Very early, large white, flat, mild and of fine flavor. Qt., 30c; gal., 90c.



Prizetaker Onion

White French Shallots.—Very prolific, hardy and fine for winter. Qt., 35c; gal., \$1.00.

Buttons or Top Sets.—Hardy winter onions of good flavor. Qt., 20c; gal., 75c.

White Multipliers.—A hardy prolific onion of medium size grown in clusters. Qt., 30c; gal., 85c.



Alaska Peas

HARRIS' ENGLISH PEAS

One to two pounds will plant 100 feet of row.

Culture.—Peas succeed best in light, rich, loamy soil, which has been manured the previous season. Plant the smooth varieties in the spring, as soon as the ground can be worked, in rows 3 or 4 feet apart, planting seed 2 inches deep, giving the taller varieties more room between the rows. For succession, plant every two weeks. The dwarf varieties can be planted in rows $2\frac{1}{2}$ to 3 feet apart.

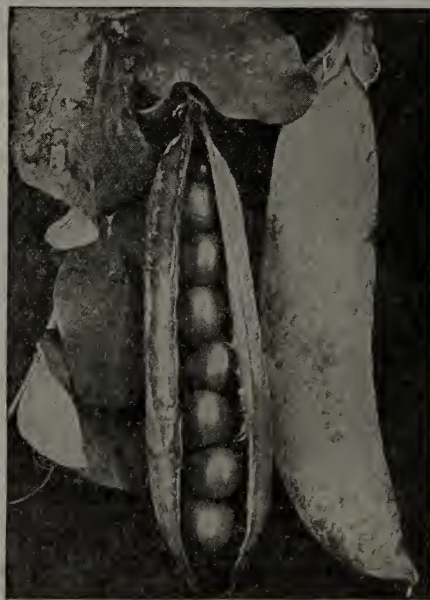
First and Best.—Of uniform growth, about 2 feet high, stalks very bushy, standing well and holding its fruit well above the ground. One of the best varieties grown. $\frac{1}{2}$ lb., 20c; lb., 35c; pk., \$3.50; bu., \$14.00.

Tall White Marrowfat.—A very tall, vigorous growing sort, exceedingly prolific, pods very large, of good quality, and bearing until frost. $\frac{1}{2}$ lb., 20c; lb., 35c; pk., \$3.50; bu., \$14.00.

Black-Eyed Marrowfat.—Very strong, vigorous grower, and will bear for a long time. Largely planted by Birmingham gardeners for their general crop. $\frac{1}{2}$ lb., 20c; lb., 35c; pk., \$3.50; bu., \$14.00.

Melting Sugar or Salad.—A good sort, early, prolific, and very sweet; pods are cooked and eaten like beans. The seeds are round, slightly wrinkled, and hardy of germination. $\frac{1}{2}$ lb., 20c; lb., 35c; pk., \$3.50; bu., \$13.50.

Alaska.—One of the finest extra-early peas grown—extremely early, very hardy and a most prolific sort. The variety is very distinct from anything else, the dry peas being of bright green color, as are also the vines and pods, and will carry farther without injuring their bright green color than any other sort. $\frac{1}{2}$ lb., 20c; lb., 35c; pk., \$3.50; bu., \$14.00.



Gradus Peas

Wrinkled Varieties

Eclipse.—An early, hardy, wrinkled imported variety of English Pea, growing about 2 feet high, producing a heavy vine and standing up well without supports. $\frac{1}{2}$ lb., 20c; lb., 35c; pk., \$3.50; bu., \$14.00.

Gradus or Prosperity.—The pods are immense, containing very large peas of the finest flavor; growth vigorous, about 30 inches high; does not require staking, bears very early, just a few days after Alaska, and continues through a very long season. $\frac{1}{2}$ lb., 25c; lb., 40c; pk., \$4.00; bu., \$15.00.

Champion of England.—The most popular wrinkled variety grown, and the largest and most productive. It will, under favorable conditions, attain a height of 8 to 12 feet or more. $\frac{1}{2}$ lb., 25c; lb., 40c; pk., \$4.00; bu., \$15.00.

American Wonder.—Of most excellent flavor, exceedingly productive, and as early as McLean's Little Gem. It is an exceedingly dwarf variety, seldom attaining over a foot in height, and can be planted very close together. $\frac{1}{2}$ lb., 20c; lb., 35c; pk., \$3.50; bu., \$14.00.

Telephone Pea.—Very tall wrinkled variety, a strong grower, and enormously productive. The pods are very large, containing from 6 to 9 large peas, which are very sugary and of the most delicate flavor. $\frac{1}{2}$ lb., 25c; lb., 35c; pk., \$3.50; bu., \$14.00.

McLean's Little Gem.—One of the earliest wrinkled varieties, and is very prolific and of superior flavor; height one to one and a half feet. $\frac{1}{2}$ lb., 25c; lb., 35c; pk., \$3.50; bu., \$14.00.

Nott's Excelsior.—An extra large variety, very close behind the American Wonder, producing pods a third larger. $\frac{1}{2}$ lb., 25c; lb., 35c; pk., \$3.50; bu., \$14.00.

Note.—The 1919 crop of Peas was almost a complete failure. The new crop peas are scarce and high. Write for prices in quantity.

Parsley

One ounce will plant 200 feet of drill.

Culture.—Sow in drills 15 inches apart. It requires 3 to 6 weeks for parsley to germinate. Soak the seed twelve hours before planting.

Moss Curled.—Finest parsley grown, of very best flavor, hardy, of fine appearance; a very salable sort on the market. Pkt., 10c; oz., 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 40c; lb., \$1.25.

Plain or Smooth Leaf.—This variety possesses all the merits of the Moss Curled, however, the leaves are plain or smooth, very rank in foliage. Pkt., 10c; oz., 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 40c; lb., \$1.25.

Parsnips

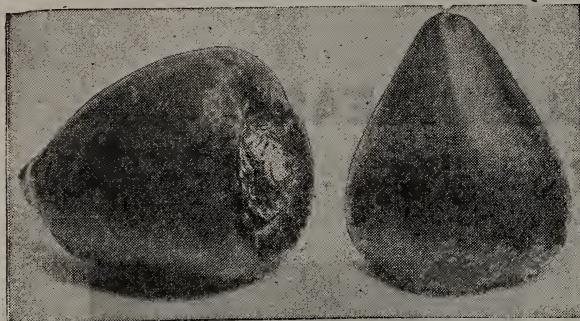
Sugar or Hollow Crown.—The standard variety for either table use or stock feeding. It produces long smooth roots, which are very tender and sugary, of delicious flavor. Pkt., 10c; oz., 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 40c; lb., \$1.25.

HARRIS' PEPPER SEED

One ounce will produce 2,500 plants.

We can supply Pepper Plants in season of most all the staple sorts at **25c per dozen**. This is for good strong, transplanted plants that will live and bear shipment to distant points.

How to Grow.—Cultivate it regularly from the time the plants come up until the late fall frost comes. It will bear as long as you cultivate it until killed by frost. Pepper delights in very rich, loose soil, and requires that it be very strong to perfect its growth. It may be sown in winter or very early spring on a hotbed the same as for Egg Plant, and let it remain until the weather becomes warm, and transplant in drills a foot apart and rows eighteen inches distant, or wider for horse cultivation.



Pimento Peppers

Pimento.—Extraordinary fine sweet pepper, its thick meat can be sliced as an apple and the thin outer skin can easily be peeled off if dipped in hot water a few minutes. There is no better variety for canning or stuffing olives. **Pkt., 10c; oz., 50c; ¼ lb., \$1.75; lb., \$6.00.**

Chinese Giant.—A vigorous grower, very prolific! has a long bearing period for sweet sorts, fruit uniform in shape and of immense size. In great favor with the professional truckers who grow for shipping. Flesh is sweet, tender and of delightful flavor. **Pkt., 10c; oz., 40c; ¼ lb., \$1.50; lb., \$5.50.**

Ruby King.—An enormous large variety, growing from four and a half to six inches long and three to four inches thick. Flesh is very thick, tender, mild and pleasant to the taste. **Pkt., 10c; oz., 40c; ¼ lb., \$1.50; lb., \$5.50.**

Large Bell or Bull Nose.—Plant vigorous, about 2 feet high, compact and very productive, ripening its crop uniformly and early. Fruits large, with thick, mild flesh of excellent quality. Color deep green when fruit is young, bright crimson when ripe. **Pkt., 10c; oz., 50c; ¼ lb., \$1.50; lb., \$5.50.**

Long Red Cayenne.—Fine large variety, very hot and of exceedingly delicate flavor as a seasoner. Good keeper. When fully ripe can be gathered, dried and strung, for winter use. **Pkt., 10c; oz., 50c; ¼ lb., \$1.75; lb., \$6.00.**

Tabasco.—A red, hot variety, and the best flavored sort of any. Plants bear when very small, producing pods 1 to 1½ inches long, and will continue to grow, spread out until 1 to 2 feet high, and bear on until killed by frost. For making pepper sauce and for straining and drying for winter use it is exceptionally good. **Pkt., 10c; oz., 50c; ¼ lb., \$1.50; lb., \$5.50.**



Large Bell Pepper

HARRIS' SELECT SEED POTATOES

Requires 6 to 10 bushels to plant an acre, depending on size.

Our seed potatoes are grown for us by specialists in Maine, where the very best seed potatoes are grown, and are shipped to us in car lots.

Irish Cobbler.—The Cobbler is a pure white variety and grows to a good size, a splendid yielder and of delicious flavor. **Pk., \$1.00; bu., \$3.50; bag, 2½ bu., \$8.00.**

Bliss Triumph (Maine Grown).—The well-known Red Triumph. It is the earliest type and similar to the Tennessee except Maine-grown. **Pk., \$1.00; bu., \$3.50; bag, 2½ bu., \$8.00.**

Tennessee Triumph.—The well known round red potato. Early type and more largely grown than any other, with the possible exception of the Cobbler. **"Write for prices when the market."**

Harris' Lookout Mountain.—This variety is excellent for late planting during June, July and August. It makes only one crop and bears in about 85 to 90 days. A very fine potato for keeping through the winter months. Very popular among truckers and home gardeners. You take no chances when you plant Harris' healthy, carefully selected seed potatoes. Write us for prices in large quantities.



Irish Cobbler Potato

"Write for prices when in the Market."

Note.—We handle large quantities of sweet potato slips in season. Write for prices when ready to buy.

HARRIS' PUMPKIN SEED

One ounce will plant about 20 hills.

Pumpkin Culture.—For seed sown with corn, plant only one row in five, which, when the vines begin to run, may be omitted in cultivation and thus the plants will not be injured. Use a dibber and plant 3 to 5 seeds in every third hill of corn. Plant as a single crop in hills 8 feet apart each way.

King of Mammoth.—Largest pumpkin in cultivation. It is no trick to grow this variety to weigh 100 pounds, and it has been produced under irrigation to weigh over 200 pounds. The outer skin is a dull grayish yellow color; flesh light yellow, coarse and somewhat stringy. It is not good to eat except for stock, but it is a splendid keeper and fine feed for cattle and hogs in winter. **Pkt., 10c; oz., 15c; ¼ lb., 50c; lb., \$1.75.**

Green Striped Cushaw.—Crook-neck; skin green and white striped; flesh solid, thick, fine-grained, very sweet and of a deep rich yellow color. Enormously prolific, a splendid keeper, and very desirable for market, stock or for home consumption. **Pkt., 10c; oz., 20c; ¼ lb., 60c; lb., \$2.00.**

Yellow Cushaw.—Old standard yellow crook-neck Pumpkin, very hardy, prolific, a good keeper, and very desirable for pies or for stock. **Pkt., 10c; oz., 15c; ¼ lb., 50c; lb., \$1.75.**

Connecticut Field.—A hardy, very prolific sort of splendid quality, good keeper, prolific and largely used for man and beast. Mostly round in shape to oval and flattened at the ends; skin creamy yellow; flesh thick, yellow and sweet. **Pkt., 10c; oz., 15c; ¼ lb., 35c; lb., \$1.00.**

Tennessee Sweet Potato.—Medium size, bell-shaped to round or oblong; skin creamy white, with stripes of light green; flesh white, thick, fine-grained, very sweet and especially desirable for pies and custards. **Pkt., 10c; oz., 15c; ¼ lb., 50c; lb., \$1.50.**

HARRIS' SUPERB RADISHES

One ounce will plant about 50 feet of drill.

Culture.—Sow in any good garden soil as soon in the spring as the garden can be worked. Radishes require rich; mellow soil. The early small varieties can be sown broadcast among other crops, such as beets, peas, spinach, etc. Sow every ten days for a succession.

Scarlet Turnip.—Very early, bright scarlet color all over, good size and standard sort for private garden. **Pkt., 10c; oz., 15c; ¼ lb., 35c; lb., \$1.00.**

White Tipped Turnip.—Very early, small top, fruit scarlet, tipped with pure white. **Pkt., 10c; oz., 15c; ¼ lb., 35c; lb., \$1.00.**

Early Long Scarlet Short Top.—Very early, attaining large size, of very best flavor, and will remain in eating condition long without getting pithy. **Pkt., 10c; oz., 15c; ¼ lb., 35c; lb., \$1.00.**

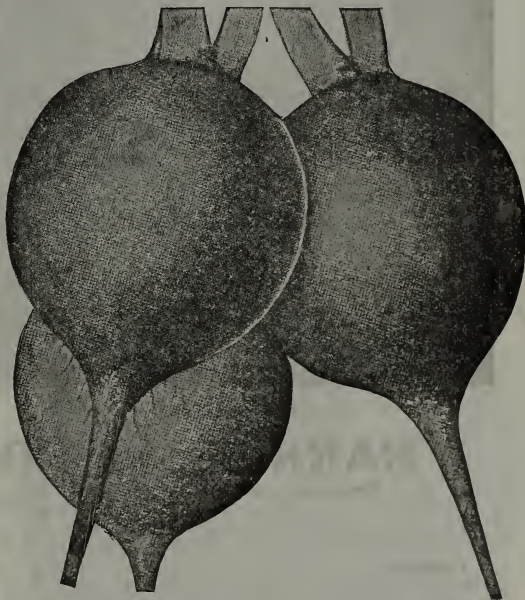
Scarlet Globe.—A beautiful, perfectly round, quick-growing Radish of excellent flavor; used on a large scale by market gardeners. **Pkt., 10c; oz., 15c; ¼ lb., 35c; lb., \$1.00.**

French Breakfast.—A fine forcing Radish, maturing in twenty days from germination; makes very little top, and may be cultivated very close together. It is oval-shaped, skin bright scarlet, but tipped at the end with pure white. **Pkt., 10c; oz., 15c; ¼ lb., 35c; lb., \$1.00.**

Half-Long French Scarlet.—Of beautiful half-long shape, grows large, may be grown under glass or planted outdoors for spring or fall crop. **Pkt., 10c; oz., 15c; ¼ lb., 35c; lb., \$1.00.**

Improved Chertler.—A beautiful half-long Radish, growing to good size, very firm and brittle, mild and will remain in edible condition for a long time. The root is of bright red, tipped at the end with white. **Pkt., 10c; oz., 15c; ¼ lb., 35c; lb., \$1.00.**

Glass or Cincinnati Market.—A long, very smooth Radish, of a beautiful transparent red, very brittle and of delicious flavor. **Pkt., 10c; oz., 15c; ¼ lb., 35c; lb., \$1.00.**



Scarlet Turnip Radishes



French Breakfast Radishes

Chinese Rose Winter.—Of beautiful bright rose color, and the finest eating Radish of the winter varieties. The seed should be sown in the fall at the same time you sow your turnip crop. **Pkt., 10c; oz., 15c; ¼ lb., 35c; lb., \$1.00.**

California White Mammoth Winter.—The largest Radish. Roots grow from ten to twelve inches long and two to three inches in diameter. The flesh is very white and solid and of good flavor. **Pkt., 10c; oz., 15c; ¼ lb., 35c; lb., \$1.00.**

Round Black Spanish Winter.—Large black-skinned radish; flesh white and firm, a good keeper. **Pkt., 10c; oz., 15c; ¼ lb., 35c; lb., \$1.00.**

Long Black Spanish Winter.—Like the above, but that roots are longer and somewhat milder in flavor. **Pkt., 10c; oz., 15c; ¼ lb., 35c; lb., \$1.00.**

HARRIS' FAULTLESS SPINACH

One ounce will plant 50 feet of drill. **Culture.**—Spinach may be planted in the South any month in the year except very hot weather and during December and January. Plant in very rich soil same as turnips, either in drills or broadcast. Be sure to pack the ground well after planting if you will succeed.

Broad-Leaf Flanders.—A vigorous-growing variety, leaves very broad and thick, tender and of fine eating quality. **Pkt., 10c; oz., 15c; ¼ lb., 30c; lb., 75c.**

Bloomsdale Spinach.—A Savoy leaf variety, very tender, good flavor and will stand longer without going to seed than most any variety. **Pkt., 10c; oz., 15c; ¼ lb., 30c; lb., 75c.**

Long Standing.—Very large leaves, thick, crumpled, of extra good quality, and stands longer than any other sort without going to seed. **Pkt., 10c; oz., 15c; ¼ lb., 30c; lb., 75c.**

New Zealand.—Entirely different from the true Spinach in type in that it thrives during the hot weather in any soil, rich or poor. The tender shoots are of good quality and may be cut throughout the summer. **Pkt., 10c; oz., 15c; ¼ lb., 40c; lb., \$1.00.**



Bloomsdale Spinach



Hubbard Squash

Harris' Squash

One ounce will plant 45 to 50 hills.

Culture.—Plant in a warm, well-pulverized, rich soil, mixing a shovelful of a good grade of commercial fertilizer with the soil in each hill. Plant 8 or 10 seeds to the hill.

Early White Bush, or Patty Pan.—Old standard variety of early Squash, and has never been excelled. Earliest variety known, and of the sweetest and most delicious flavor. **Pkt., 10c; oz., 20c; ¼ lb., 50c; lb., \$1.50.**

Giant Yellow Summer Crook-Neck.—This new variety of the Yellow Summer Crook-Neck, while not thoroughly perfected as yet, is destined to drive the small variety out of the market. Will grow twice as large as the ordinary and of equally as good qualities. Stands the hot sun well. **Pkt., 10c; oz., 20c; ¼ lb., 50c; lb., \$1.75.**

Yellow Summer Crook-Neck.—One of the juiciest and most highly flavored Squashes. Bright yellow color and beautifully warted, and one of the best market varieties. **Pkt., 10c; oz., 20c; ¼ lb., 50c; lb., \$1.75.**

Hubbard Squash.—Good standard variety, a general favorite for table use. It is of very large size, flesh fine-grained and of excellent flavor. Skin dark green. One of the best winter varieties. **Pkt., 10c; oz., 20c; ¼ lb., 50c; lb., \$1.75.**

Boston Marrow.—Fall and winter variety; large oval; skin thin; when ripe, bright orange, with a netting of light cream-color; flesh rich salmon-yellow. **Pkt., 10c; oz., 20c; ¼ lb., 50c; lb., \$1.75.**

HARRIS' IMPROVED TURNIP SEED

One ounce will plant 150 feet of drill, in drills, 1½ pounds to the acre; broadcast, 4 pounds to the acre.

Turnips are planted in the South every month in the year, either for greens or for making Turnips. Most all the different sorts will stand most any weather and only rarely get killed in the hardest freezes we have.

Caution.—Beware of cheap, low germinating turnip seed or cheap turnip seed that do not come true to varieties in other words. Hare Brand turnip seed are of the highest germination and produce such specimens as bring the best price on the market.

Early Purple Top White Globe.—One of the largest and finest of all the Turnips; beautiful globe-shape with flesh pure white and a red or purple top. Of very rapid growth for a globe variety, and will produce more to the acre than any known variety. May be sown either broadcast or in drills. **Pkt., 10c; oz., 15c; ¼ lb., 30c; lb., 90c.**

Early White Flat Dutch (Strap-Leaved).—One of the very earliest and choicest varieties. One of the best sorts for spring sowing. **Pkt., 10c; oz., 15c; ¼ lb., 30c; lb., 90c.**

Red or Purple Top (Strap-Leaved).—Very early variety, flat, medium size, very small top, with but few leaves, which are of upright growth; flesh fine-grained and tender. A purely American variety; will do well to sow either broadcast or in drills. **Pkt., 10c; oz., 15c; ¼ lb., 30c; lb., 90c.**

White Globe.—Color pure white; shape round; size large, solid, quick in growth for a large Turnip, producing a great weight to the acre. Rapidly growing popular in favor, more especially as a late winter and spring variety. It is productive, hardy and closely resembles in size and shape the popular Purple Top Globe. **Pkt., 10c; oz., 15c; ¼ lb., 30c; lb., 90c.**

CONTINUED ON NEXT PAGE



Early White Flat Dutch Turnip

TURNIPS—Continued

Long White or Cow Horn.—This variety is a pure white except a dash of green at the crown and is long like a carrot and generally crooked, hence its name. **Pkt., 10c; oz., 15c; ¼ lb., 30c; lb., 90c.**

Amber Globe or Strap-Leaved.—Flesh yellow, fine-grained and sweet, color of skin yellow with green top. Hardy, keeps well, a good cropper, grows to a very large size. **Pkt., 10c; oz., 15c; ¼ lb., 30c; lb., 85c.**

Extra Early White Milan.—Very early. A pure white, thus making it especially desirable for forcing. **Pkt., 10c; oz., 20c; ¼ lb., 50c; lb., \$1.50.**

Purple Top Yellow Aberdeen.—Fine for cattle feeding. It attains a large size, is solid, nutritious, a good keeper and can be recommended in every respect. **Pkt., 10c; oz., 15c; ¼ lb., 30c; lb., 85c.**

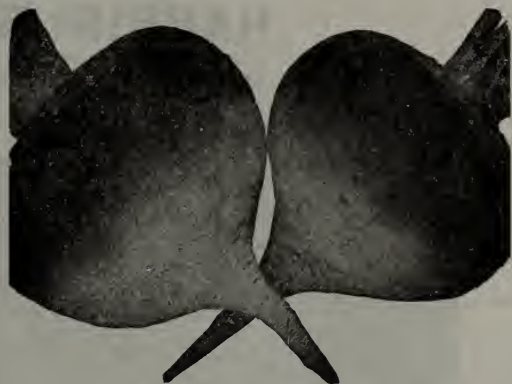
Seven Top.—Cultivated exclusively in the South for the tops, which are used for greens. It is very hardy and will grow all winter, but does not produce a good root. **Pkt., 10c; ¼ lb., 25c; lb., 60c.**

Early White Flat Dutch (Strap-Leaved).—Popular early turnip for table use. For autumn and the early winter use this and the Purple-Top are highly popular. **Pkt., 10c; oz., 15c; ¼ lb., 30c; lb., 85c.**

Early White Egg.—A quick-growing egg-shaped variety, perfectly smooth, pure white, growing half out of the ground, with small top and rough leaves. **Pkt., 10c; oz., 15c; ¼ lb., 35c; lb., 90c.**

Sweet German.—Flesh white, hard and firm, partaking much of the nature of the rutabaga. Must be sown much earlier than the flat turnip. In the autumn and the early winter it is apt to be too hard, but mellows like an apple by keeping. **Pkt., 10c; oz., 15c; ¼ lb., 30c; lb., 85c.**

Dixie Land or Southern Prize.—A leading and popular sort. **Pkt., 10c; ¼ lb., 25c; lb., 60c.**



Improved Purple Top Yellow Rutabaga

Rutabaga

Improved Purple Top Yellow Rutabaga.—One of the finest and best-shaped sort. **Pkt., 10c; oz., 15c; ¼ lb., 35c; lb., \$1.00.**

White Rutabaga.—Pure white, fine shape. **Pkt., 10c; oz., 15c; ¼ lb., 35c; lb., \$1.00.**

HARRIS' PEDIGREED TOMATO SEED

One ounce will produce 3,000 plants.

Culture.—Sow in hotbed in early spring, or the seed may be sown in shallow boxes and transplanted in the open ground when all danger of frost is past, setting the plants three or four feet apart each way. Some support should be provided for the vines to keep the fruit from the ground.

Early Detroit.—A new variety, shaped like Beauty, somewhat earlier, large and decidedly more prolific. For smooth, fine quality, don't think any other sort better. **Pkt., 10c; oz., 35c; ¼ lb., \$1.25; lb., \$4.25.**

Earllana.—They begin to bloom and put on fruit when ten inches to a foot high, and as the plant grows older begins to spread vigorously. We have seen as many as seventeen tomatoes in one cluster and all of marketable size. Fruit large, of brick-red color, skin thick and tough, splendid flavor, few seeds and one of the best shippers. We have seen vines that were not pruned produce as much as one hundred and fifty nice tomatoes. **Pkt., 10c; oz., 25c; ¼ lb., \$1.00; lb., \$3.50.**

Chalks Jewell.—A fine second early, smooth sort of good size, color bright red, vigorous or rank growing. **Pkt., 10c; oz., 30c; ¼ lb., \$1.00; lb., \$3.50.**

Livingston's Globe.—An early prolific sort, fruit medium size, uniform in shape and largely grown in the South for Northern market. Will stand greater picking than any other sort. **Pkt., 10c; oz., 30c; ¼ lb., \$1.00; lb., \$3.50.**

Acme.—Fruit of good size, almost round, beautiful purplish pink color. Always smooth, ripening all over at the same time; juicy and excellent flavor. **Pkt., 10c; oz., 30c; ¼ lb., \$1.15; lb., \$3.75.**

Stone.—Fruit large, of dark red color, solid, fleshy, and is not subject to rot like some varieties, nor does it ever have a green core. **Pkt., 10c; oz., 30c; ¼ lb., 85c; lb., \$3.00.**

Ponderosa.—Unquestionably the largest tomato grown. Fruit is cardinal red, and on account of its compact structure will keep longer than any other sort. **Pkt., 10c; oz., 40c; ¼ lb., \$1.50; lb., \$5.50.**

Dwarf Champion.—A valuable early sort, standing upright. Very prolific, fruit of good size, and resembling the Acme, only firmer, not so many seeds. **Pkt., 10c; oz., 35c; ¼ lb., \$1.25; lb., \$4.50.**

Livingston Dwarf Stone Tomato.—Very smooth, solid and of a brick-red color. **Pkt., 10c; oz., 30c; ¼ lb., \$1.00; lb., \$3.50.**



Earllana Tomato

The Underwood.—Fruit of beautiful glossy dark or purple red, very large and set in great clusters, and retain their size until the last of the season; very thick-meated and of the finest flavor and quality. **Pkt., 10c; oz., 30c; ¼ lb., \$1.00; lb., \$3.50.**

WE ARE LARGE HANDLERS OF HEALTHY
TOMATO PLANTS. WRITE FOR PRICES.

HARRIS' FARM SEEDS



Field of Japan Clover (Lespedeza)

Prices on farm seed are not postpaid. Write for prices in quantity.

Alfalfa

Alfalfa.—Alfalfa has become one of the most popular as well as profitable plants in Alabama, as well as the entire South. Alfalfa and hogs are the best paying combination we know of. **1 lb., 40c; 10 lbs., \$3.50.** We are very large handlers of alfalfa, so write for prices in large quantity.

Japan Clover

Japan Clover (Lespedeza).—25 lbs. to the bushel. Lespedeza is a valuable annual leguminous plant. A great drouth resister, very desirable for both summer and fall pasture, also makes good hay. Reseeds itself and spreads rapidly. Can be sown with either grasses or grain to good advantage. Sow 25 lbs. to the acre. **1 lb., 45c; 10 lbs., \$4.00.**

White Clover

A small, low growing, spreading perennial Clover used as a lawn grass and in mixtures for permanent pastures. A great drouth resister and splendid grazing for live stock and hogs. Sow in fall or spring, four to six pounds to the acre. **1 lb., 90c; 5 lbs., \$4.00.**

Alsike Clover

A valuable perennial Clover resembling common red clover, only more spreading, not so tall, later and much hardier. Fine clover for permanent pastures and is not so particular about suitable soils. Sow in fall or spring, six to ten pounds to the acre. Sixty pounds to the bushel. **1 lb., 40c; 10 lbs., \$3.50.**

Red Clover

The standard perennial Clover of the world. Valuable in pasture mixtures, or as a hay plant either by itself or in connection with Timothy or other grasses. Sow in fall or spring, ten to fifteen pounds to acre. **1 lb., 40c; 10 lbs., \$3.50.**

Burr Clover.—Has become a great favorite with the southern farmers. It is an annual producing plant of rather creeping instead of upright growth. It readily reseeds, furnishing splendid winter grazing at the same time furnishing large quantities of nitrogen to the soil, leaving it in fine shape for seeding crops. Plant in September and October and February and March. Plant 20 pounds to the acre. **1 lb., 30c; 10 lbs., \$2.50.**

Crimson Clover

Annual rank-growing clover, germinates quickly and grows rapidly, producing a rank growth, stooling out greatly with a splendid root system. It has become a great favorite with the Southern farmers. Plant in August and September, the earlier the better. Sow broadcast 15 to 20 pounds to the acre when sown alone. Its greatest value is that of a fertilizer. **1 lb., 25c; 10 lbs., \$2.00.**

Sweet Clover

Mellilotus Alba (Sweet Clover).—Classed as an annual as well as a biennial, but is mostly perennial in the South. Dies down after seeding. It will come up from old roots in early spring. Thrives in lime land as well as worn-out places. Resembles alfalfa, but grows more rapidly, produces larger and taller stalk, but it is not near so valuable as a hay plant. Plant most any month in the year, as it is very hardy in Alabama. **1 lb., 40c; 10 lbs., \$3.50.**

THE ELMWOOD CEMETERY CORPORATION.

P. O. Box 787, Birmingham, Ala., Sept. 20, 1920.

Walter Puckett, President and Treasurer.

Harris Seed and Floral Co., Birmingham, Ala.

Gentleman—It might be of interest to you to know that the seeds which we have purchased from you for the past two years have given excellent results. You will doubtless recall that we used in each of these seasons about 6,000 pounds of your English Rye Grass and secured from same a very high percentage of germination. The grounds in the cemetery were beautifully green throughout the entire winters and were favorably commented upon by all visitors.

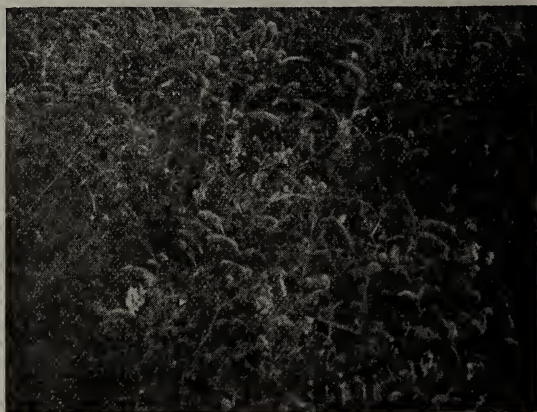
We unhesitatingly recommend the grade of grass seed you handle to every one.

Yours very truly,

(Signed) WALTER PUCKETT,
President.

Harris' Lawn Mixture

This mixture has proven to be the very best for quick, permanent and beautiful lawns in our section. We know of no investment that will pay you a better return than a beautiful lawn. **Price, 1b., 30c; 4 lbs., \$1.00.** Write for prices in larger quantities.



Crimson Clover

GRASSES

Prices on grass seeds not prepaid. Write for prices in large quantities.

General Directions.—Where grasses are sown by themselves, the soil must be thoroughly broken and harrowed until perfectly smooth and fine. The seed should then be broadcasted and dragged or harrowed in, covering very lightly. Rolling is of great advantage, especially when it is liable to be dry weather. Of course, Grasses may be sown on rough ground, with little or no preparation, but in such cases a much larger amount of seed will be necessary to make a showing. When sown in the fall with grain, the seed should be broadcasted on fresh plowed ground after the grain is covered, and then harrow in grass seed and roll or drag so as to pack the soil. **Harris' Hare Brand seeds are reliable.**



Field of Sudan Grass

Perennial or English Rye Grass (*Lolium Perenne*).—Bushel, 14 lbs. Has proven valuable in grass mixtures for permanent pastures. Very quick growth, affording in connection with other grasses not only valuable green forage, but will yield, when cut in bloom, a large quantity of hay. It has given good satisfaction in wood meadow pastures, and we can strongly recommend it for this purpose. On good land it will grow from 1½ to 2 feet high. Largely used in the South as a lawn grass. From 40 to 60 pounds of seed should be used in seeding an acre. If sown in mixtures much less quantity will suffice. **Price, 1 lb., 30c; 4 lbs., \$1.00.**

Orchard Grass.—Will succeed on any soil that makes fair corn and cotton; affords a valuable succulent grazing practically every month in the year. Sow in the spring or fall, 20 to 30 pounds of seed, broadcast, to the acre and cover lightly. Ought to be more largely grown. **Price, 1 lb., 40c; 10 lbs., \$3.50.**

Red Top or Herds Grass (*Argostis Vulgaris*).—Fourteen pounds to bushel. Peculiarly adapted to damp situations and makes its best growth in low, wet lands, and its ability to stand any amount of over-flowing has caused it to be extensively used throughout the South. The proper time of the year to sow Red Top is anywhere from the first of August to the first of November, or very early spring; intended as a winter pasture, sow in the fall of the year; for hay crop, it may be advisable to sow in the very early spring. **Price of extra clean seed, 1 lb., 30c; 4 lbs., \$1.00.**

Bermuda Grass (*Cynodon Dactylon*).—The South's most valuable grass because it grows and thrives under conditions that any other grass would perish. It is impossible to have a perfect lawn in the Gulf states, except through the use of Bermuda, and a permanent pasture is difficult without it, and again, on rich bottom land the plant grows tall enough to cut for hay and the quantity averages well up with the best. The plant will stand any amount of drouth and will bear repeated cuttings and any amount of grazing. When protected with other grasses or Bur Clover during winter in a pasture, the frosts do not kill it down altogether, as it will generally have some young growth near the base roots protected by its

own growth that will be available for stock. From six to eight pounds of seed should be used to the acre. **Price, per lb., \$1.00; 5 lbs., \$4.50.**

Johnson Grass.—Johnson Grass belongs to the sorghum or cane family, perennial in character, its roots resembling very much the ordinary cane of the bottoms. It is a deep, gross feeder, the roots penetrating very deep in the soil, consequently it is a great drouth resister. It produces a long, branching seed stalk and an abundance of seed. Johnson Grass will grow on most any kind of soil. If sown in the fall better results are had by sowing with some kind of green, as wheat, oats, rye or barley. When the grain crop is cut off in the spring, the Johnson Grass will make rapid growth. Such a combination should not be pastured. If sown in the spring, results are usually more satisfactory when sown alone. A great deal of the Johnson Grass seed is entirely worthless. Light, chaffy seed has no vitality; only the black, or partially black seed, will germinate. Only cleaned seed should be sown, and where used alone at least 40 to 50 pounds should be sown broadcast to the acre. **Price, 1 lb., 45c; 10 lbs., \$4.00.**

Sudan Grass.—The plant is an annual and belongs to the non-Saccharine Sorghum family. A quick and rapid growing grass, resembling Johnson Grass a great deal, only it grows much faster, two to three times as tall and will yield more hay at a single cutting than twice the best established Johnson Grass meadow. The seed germinate better and quicker than Johnson Grass, grows off more rapidly, produces more foliage, a bigger stalk and often attains a height of 15 feet. The yield on good soil often runs to two tons of dry hay to the acre at a single cutting, and when seasonable, two or more good cuttings can be made in a single season. The seed may be planted in the latitude of Birmingham about the same time you plant corn, and will mature at least one good crop planted late as July. Often planted in drills and cultivated like sorghum, requiring only six to ten pounds to seed an acre, but where broadcasted sow twenty to thirty pounds to the acre. It is generally cut for hay when it begins to head and cured like sorghum or Johnson Grass. The hay has a sweetish taste, a very high feed value and greatly relished by all classes of live stock. We offer choice re-cleaned seed at **1 lb., 25c; 5 lbs., \$1.00; 100 lbs., \$15.00.**

We have pasture mixtures adapted to upland, lowland and woodland. The base of the Woodland mixture is Orchard Grass, the base of the lowland is Red Top, the base of the upland mixture is Herds Grass. These pasture mixtures have been tested out and have proven a perfect success for the soil recommended. In ordering mention whether it is a lowland, woodland or upland that the mixture is desired for.

LEGUMINOUS PLANTS

A leguminous plant is one that has the properties of enriching soil when grown. The roots of such plants are infested with bacteria or colonies of infinitely small micro-organisms, that inhabit the nodules found distributed on different parts of the roots. These micro-organisms feed upon the roots of such plants, and in turn supply the plant with nitrogen that they are able to assimilate from the air. The importance of plants that store up nitrogen in the soil is now very generally understood. The Cowpea is a good example of a leguminous plant. Don't fail to plant some leguminous plants to enrich your soil.

Prices not prepaid. Write for prices in quantity.

Peanuts

Peanuts.—One of the most important crops in the South. The increase in acreage is especially noted in sections where the boll weevil prevails. The Peanut is a leguminous plant and builds up the soil in like manner as Cowpeas, and its worth as a forage and hay plant is not fully appreciated. There is hardly any food product more wholesome or possesses a higher feed value. The vines or tops of all sorts of Peanuts make a most delicious hay, relished by all classes of live stock as well as hogs.

Spanish Peanuts (Common White).—Small, the nuts closely packed in the shell, and are of a pale red or white color. The plant is bunch in character, admits of close cultivation. **1 lb., 25c; 4 lbs., 85c.**

Red Spanish Peanuts.—In growth it's like the Spanish Peanut, except the nut itself is somewhat larger, of better flavor and contains considerably more oil and the nut is of a bright red color. **1 lb., 25c; 4 lbs., 85c.**

Large Red Peanuts.—Nuts are long, irregular or crooked in shape, and contain from three to five nuts of deep red skin and of splendid flavor. For home consumption it is the very best. **1 lb., 25c; 4 lbs., 85c.**

North Carolina Peanuts.—A little larger than the Spanish. The hull contains two nuts, pale red and white. Fills out well and will yield better on poor soil than any other sort. Vines are spreading, the heaviest yielder, and affording the greatest amount of forage of any sort. For a hog pasture it can't be beat. **1 lb., 25c; 10 lbs., \$1.50.**

IMPORTANT.

Peanuts are getting to be such an important crop in the South that we have provided a large stock to take care of the demand. **Write us how many you are going to plant and let us quote you special prices.**

Soy or Soja Beans

The plant possesses many advantages over the Cowpeas in that the hay is more easily harvested, more nutritious, more easily cured, and will yield a heavier crop of seed. They will not thrive on as poor soil as Cowpeas and are not as valuable a fertilizer, nor is the seed of Soja Bean in the same class as the Cowpeas as a food for man. It should be understood, though, that Soja Beans are leguminous plants and enrich the soil through the work of bacteria on its root system.

Varieties.—We can't tell at this writing just what varieties we will have, or what the prices will be. Best thing is to write.

Mammoth Southern Yellow.—Our experiments have shown this late variety more desirable for the South than any other sort. It makes the heaviest growth of foliage, more resistant to drought and disease, and decidedly the heaviest yielder of grain. One of the latest in maturity. **1 gal., 65c; pk., \$1.25. Write for price when ready to buy.**

Write for prices giving quantity desired and we will quote you special prices in case they have changed since writing catalogue.



Spanish Peanuts

Velvet Beans

ONE OF THE SOUTH'S GREATEST FORAGE CROPS.

No other of the annual legume crops is so rank-growing and will furnish so much stock feed and at the same time add so much to soil fertility. Careful experiments show that the plant food added by a crop of Velvet Beans, where the entire crop is turned under, sometimes amounts to as much as that contained in 2,200 pounds of cottonseed meal, or as that contained in 1,100 pounds of dried blood.

Velvet Beans do best when given a support for the vines. A very excellent plan is to plant corn in about six-foot rows and at the time plant the beans at about the rate of one peck per acre right in the row with the corn. This will secure a maximum of both vines and beans. Where it is not wished to overrun the corn too badly with the vines they may be planted in every other row of the corn and in this way a fair crop of beans can be had without too much overspreading of the corn.

Early Speckled (90-100 days).—Quickest growing and earliest maturing. It will succeed and mature from Virginia southward. Makes a wonderful soil improver and forage also, best grazing for cattle, destined, in our opinion, to very largely take the place of other Velvet Beans through the East and Middle South. **1 gal., 60c; pk., \$1.00; bu., \$3.75.**

Oseola.—Early, very prolific, larger podded than Hundred Day. The dry bean has color of Hundred Day, but is nearly flat, kidney-shaped and as large as Chinese. You should try this new one. **1 gal., 60c; pk., \$1.00; bu., \$3.75.**

Velvet Beans very scarce. Write for prices, giving quantity desired.

Harris Seed & Floral Company,
2018 First Avenue, Birmingham, Ala.
Gentlemen:

In compliment to you I wish to say that I have had occasion to use your Kentucky Blue Grass and English Rye Lawn Seed from time to time in establishing lawns and places that I have developed in a landscape way, and it gives me pleasure to state that I have always found the seed of good germinating and clean quality, and where used under proper weather conditions the results of sowing have been very successful.

Yours very truly,

W. H. KESSLER.

Birmingham, Ala., 1607 Empire Building,
December 15, 1920.

Field or Cowpeas

California Black-Eye.—Extremely early variety, maturing peas in six to eight weeks. Very productive, yielding from ten to twenty bushels of peas to the acre. Two or three crops can be made on same land if season is favorable and if first planting is done as early as April 1. **1 lb., 30c; 2 lbs., 50c.** Write for prices in large quantities.

Whippoorwill.—Old standard sort, well known and very popular among all Southern growers. **1 qt., 30c; gal., 75c.** Write for prices in large quantities.

Clay.—An old standard variety and very popular. **1 qt., 30c; gal., 75c.** Write for prices in large quantities.

Unknown.—A vigorous rank-growing variety, especially valuable for hay, although the vines bear an abundance of tender and good-flavored peas. **1 qt., 30c; gal., 75c.** Write for prices in large quantities.

White Black-Eye.—Late running sort, fine for eating purposes. **1 qt., 30c; gal., 75c.** Write for price in season.

Small White Lady.—Late running, prolific sort. Very choice table pea. **1 qt., 30c; gal., 75c.** Write for prices in large quantities.

Iron.—A very early running Pea., smaller and more prolific than the Clay Pea. **1 qt., 30c; gal., 75c.** Write for prices in large quantities.

Bradham.—Has become very popular in the last few years. The Pea is hard, not subject to weevil nor the common Cowpea diseases. Makes an abundant amount of hay as well as grain. **1 qt., 30c; gal., 75c.** Write for prices in large quantities.

About Prices.—At the time this catalogue goes to press it is impossible to make close prices on Cowpeas, or list all varieties we may be able to get. Write us as to your requirements for prices.

Hairy Vetch, Vicia Villosa

A pea-like plant, growing about 4 feet high and doing well on dry, sandy soils for forage. Also a valuable green manure plant for sowing in the fall. Sow broadcast 30 to 50 pounds per acre. Sown in the fall, this plant may be cut twice; is perfectly hardy and grows well in winter. It is being planted in the South in larger quantities each year, as its value is well established. Write for prices.

Dwarf Essex Rape

(Brassica Napus).—Sow in Alabama in the fall of the year or early spring. Rape is a very gross feeder, consequently it should always be planted on extra good soil to obtain the best results, but since it is to be used exclusively for a green pasture, practically little loss of plant food will be experienced, as the stock will return practically all the plant food that has been taken up from the soil. The ground should be prepared by deep plowing, pulverized well, and the seed should be put into about the same depth as turnips, or one inch, and where practical the ground should be rolled. Available for pasture usually in about six weeks after sowing, and when eaten down, spring up very rapidly and afford a long duration of excellent pasture. The quantity of seed to plant an acre will depend somewhat on what is desired in the pasture, but usually from five to eight pounds of seed, when broadcasted, but when it is drilled and workings are to ensue, one-half this amount will be sufficient. It is frequently planted in drills and cut for green food for all classes of live stock during the winter. All classes of stock do well on Rape, but it is especially valuable for hogs and poultry, and furnishes the greatest quantity of forage at the least cost of anything that we know of. **Lb., 25c; 5 lbs., \$1.00; 100 lbs., \$17.50.**

Sorghum

Sorghum.—One of the most profitable hay plants. If properly handled, nothing produces more wholesome hay. Sorghum may be sown any time from April to middle of August. Two cuttings can always be made, and sometimes three or more if very seasonable. If sown broadcast alone two to three bushels should be used to the acre. If sown with peas, one-half of this amount would do. If planted in drills a peck to a half-bushel will answer. If grown for syrup only about half a peck is required to the acre. Sorghum should be cut for hay when it begins to form heads, or can be cut much sooner if smaller stalks are desired. Great care must be exercised in curing to prevent damage or injury from overheating, the object being to prevent the product becoming sour. Write us for prices and state quantity.

Honey Drip.—This very popular variety produces a bright yellow syrup of excellent flavor. **1 lb., 20c; 5 lbs., 85c.**



Red Top Sorghum.—Known under various names, such as Sumach, Negro Head, etc. Later than Orange, produces a much larger stalk, does not grow quite so tall, but the plant contains more juice and will afford more molasses to the acre than Orange, although the syrup is darker. Planted for both syrup and forage, on account of its yield of molasses and the heavy tonnage it makes to the acre, and the fact that it does not blow down or fall down as easily as other sorts, and when properly cured the hay is excellent. Planted for cutting green and feeding to hogs. The seed are small, almost perfectly round, and of a red color. **Lb., 20c; 5 lbs., 85c.** Write for price in quantity.

Japanese Seeded Ribbon Cane.—Prolific in juice, and the juice will run higher in sugar than any other sort. Heaviest yielder of juice or molasses, and an acre will frequently turn out from four to six hundred gallons of molasses. The product is thick and bright and of the same flavor as the large Sugar Cane. Has a sprangle top, bearing seed in loose branching head, the seed themselves being somewhat smaller than sorghum, lighter and usually covered with a bright red husk. Care should be exercised not to let the plant stand too long before grinding, otherwise, the stalk will become pithy and the yield greatly diminished. For the production of molasses we consider it by far the most valuable sort on our list. A half peck is plenty for an acre. Plant and cultivate just like Sorghum. **Lb., 25c; 5 lbs., 90c.**

Early Amber.—Not desirable for syrup because it makes less juice than any other sort. Extremely early in maturity, produces a small stalk, and is the variety mainly used for sowing broadcast for hay. Plant from April until the first of August, and under favorable conditions will produce from one to three cuttings from the same sowing. The seed, most of them at least, have a black husk. **Lb., 20c; 5 lbs., 85c.**



Japanese Seeded Ribbon Cane



Orange Sorghum.—Used largely for the production of forage or hay, as well as the production of molasses. Medium late variety, producing a large heavy stalk; stands up well and contains considerably more juice than the early Amber. Makes a fine bright molasses and an excellent quality of hay when properly cured. When grown for forage or hay it will produce about 25 per cent more tonnage to the acre than Amber. The seed are large and of golden yellow color. **Lb., 20c; 5 lbs., 85c.** Write for price in quantity.

Kaffir Corn

Another non-saccharine Sorghum. The stalks keep green and are brittle and juicy, not hardening like other varieties of Sorghum, making an excellent fodder and is highly relished by all classes of stock, green or dry. The grain is largely used for chicken feed. For grain, sow in rows 3 feet apart, 10 pounds of seed to an acre; for fodder, sow one-half bushel to an acre in drills. White and Red. Often sown broadcast like Sorghum, two bushels to acre.

White Kaffir.—The most popular on account of the seed being larger. **Lb., 20c; 5 lbs., 85c.**



Red Kaffir.—Grows taller than the White, seeds smaller, ripens earlier, yield heavier. **Lb., 20c; 5 lbs., 85c.** Write for price in quantity.

MILLET SEED

Prices are not prepaid. Write for prices in quantity.

There are several different types of Millet; in fact, the Sorghums in some localities are known as Millets. There is a wide difference in the character of growth of the Millets that we handle, but all are of considerable importance to the South and their virtues and uses are clearly defined under the separate headings.



Tennessee Golden Millet

Tennessee Golden Millet.—On good soil the plants will grow often 4½ to 5 feet high, producing an abundance of broad leaves and a very large head, and when cut when the head is about half grown, produces a large tonnage of very desirable hay. Very quick in maturing and is often headed out and ready to cut within six weeks after sowing. The seed may be planted any time from April to the middle of August. The hay is very easily cured. It is very necessary to sow Millet on good land for the best results, and at least one bushel should be sown to the acre. The soil should be thoroughly prepared, the seed sown broadcast and covered very lightly. **1 lb., 25c; 10 lbs., \$2.00.** Write for prices in quantity.

Pearl or Cat Tail Millet (Horse Millet).—The seed are small, about twice the size of Golden Millet, of a yellowish brown or grey color and is of an irregular or pointed shape. The plant is an annual, producing broad foliage very much like Sorghum or Teosinte. It is spreading in character and, after being cut, will stool out enormously. Its principal use is for cutting and feeding green. It grows very rapidly. It should be sown in drills and cultivated like sorghum or corn, requiring only about five pounds of seed to plant an acre. On good soil it is sometimes sown broadcast at the rate of 30 to 40 pounds to the acre. It is often allowed to mature to be cut and shocked for hay, but we believe that its greatest use is as a green forage plant to be cut and fed green while young. **Lb., 35c; 10 lbs., \$3.00.** Write for prices in large quantities.

Japanese or Barnyard Millet.—This is a rapid growing annual Millet known in some sections as billion dollar grass. A forage plant of great value, producing a luxuriant growth on any average soil that will grow corn or cotton. Frequently cut and fed green as a green forage crop, or it can be made into hay. The seed may be sown in Alabama from April until August. Generally sown broadcast at the rate of one bushel to the acre. **Lb., 30c; 10 lbs., \$2.50.** Write for quantity price.

Milo Maize

Yellow Milo Maize.—Valuable non-saccharine Sorghum. It produces a growth from 9 to 12 feet high and yields from fifty to a hundred bushels of grain to the acre. Its growth and cultivation is very much like Sorghum, but sends out shoots from every joint, and often single heads will weigh a pound. The plant is branching in habit and rows should be four to five feet apart and thin two to two and a half feet apart. The grain is round, twice the size of Sorghum, pale yellow color, but pure white inside. The seed are equal to corn for any purpose. A half peck is sufficient to plant an acre in drills. **Lb., 25c; 4 lbs., 85c.**

Feterita

Feterita.—The grain is practically white and about two to three times the size of Sorghum, and is used for feeding all classes of live stock and poultry. The cultivation is the same as corn. The yield is from 50 to 75 bushels grain to the acre. The young plants look like corn, but when about six inches high, puts out half a dozen or more suckers and these suckers should not be removed, as they grow erect and make just as much grain as the main stalk. A great drought resister and is never a failure. The entire stalk and head may be gathered, bundled up like corn or fodder and saved for forage or the heads can be taken off and threshed out like wheat and when this is done the stalk still possesses some value as roughness after head is removed. Five to six pounds is sufficient to plant an acre in drill. **Lb., 25c; 4 lbs., 85c.** Write for price in quantity.



Cutting Burt Oats With Cradles

Harris' Selected Seed Oats

Our seed oats are the best re-cleaned stock and are dependable. There should be thousands of acres more of seed oats planted in the south where oats produce so well and thus stop thousands of cars of oats being shipped to us at a high freight rate to feed stock.

Spring Oats

Burt Oats.—An extremely early variety, producing an abundance of straw of good length. The best poor land oat known; also the safest and earliest to plant in the spring. Write for prices in large quantities.

Texas Rust Proof.—There is no better oat than the Texas Rust Proof. It is a larger grain and a later yielder than the Burt Oat. There is as much sown in the spring as in the fall. Write for price when ready to buy.

Fall Oats

Fulghum Oats.—The grains and stalks are as large as the Appler and are double the size of the Texas grains. It is about three weeks earlier than the Appler and is as early as spring "Burt" Oat. Sturdy in habit and not apt to blow down. Has long drought-resisting tap root. Matures evenly. It is rust-proof, cold-resistant and quite beardless and drills in the machine better than Appler.

Appler.—It makes a strong, quick-growing Oats with bunched heads and heavy grain. Has proved to be one of the best and most reliable of rust-proof Oats for the South.

Winter Turf Seed Oats.—Sow in October or early November. Makes a good growth before winter sets in and furnishes the finest green pasturage all winter through and a good crop of grain the following spring.

Write for prices. At the time this catalog is printed, there is no market on Oats.

Cotton Seed

Cottonseed and the cotton situation is too well known to the Southern planters for us to go into a lengthy discussion on this subject. If we expect to continue to plant cotton it is well to remember that extra early and quick-maturing variety must be used and the seed must come from a section not yet infested by the weevil. We list below early and quick-maturing varieties grown in the State of North Carolina, a section not yet infested by the weevil.

Simpkins' Ideal.—Lb., 30c; 4 lbs., \$1.00.

Kling's Improved.—Lb., 30c; 4 lbs., \$1.00.

Toole.—Lb., 30c; 4 lbs., \$1.00.

Cleveland Big Boll.—Lb., 30c; 4 lbs., \$1.00.

In addition to the above we handle other leading varieties. When ready to plant write us fully, giving quantities desired, for prices.

Seed Wheat

Write for prices.

We have gone to a great deal of trouble and expense in securing our seed wheat in order that we might have seed that we know is pure and the variety that is best adapted to this section. Our prices are just as cheap as we can make them and allow us a very small margin of profit after paying for cost of re-cleaning, handling, sacking, etc.

Blue Stem.—One of the best varieties of spring beardless wheat. It is hardy, stools freely, with large, well-filled heads. The stems have a beautiful hue till time of ripening, when stems and straw assume a golden yellow color, free from rust. The kernel is hard and plump and is considered one of the very best milling wheats grown.

Fulcaster.—A standard bearded variety, very productive and well adapted to this section.

Red May.—A quick-maturing variety. Good yielder. Popular with southern planters.

Harris' Seed Rye

Write for prices. Sow one and one-half to two bushels to the acre.

Rosen Rye.—This is a Russian variety but is now grown for seed in Michigan. Coming from a cold climate, it stands more cold, disagreeable weather than any other sort. It stands up and stools out well, producing very fine grazing. Where other rye will yield 20 to 22 bushels to the acre, Rosen Rye will produce 35 bushels to the acre. Rosen Rye is becoming more popular than the Abruzzi.

Southern Rye is usually sown in the fall, but may also be sown early in the spring—about the time of sowing oats. It makes a fine pasture, and is a good grain crop in most sections. There is an increasing demand for rye for seed purposes, and we do not think a man can make a mistake in planting some this spring. Write for prices.

Abruzzi Rye.—This variety, which is said to be fully a week or ten days earlier than the ordinary rye, and which is claimed to yield almost twice as much to the acre, has been extensively grown in the East and Southeast for several years. From there it has lately been finding its way rapidly into many parts of the South and Southwest. Current agricultural literature contains some most remarkable examples of results which have been obtained from it. We believe persons who intend to plant rye should, by all means, include some of this variety. Sow at the rate of 1½ bushels to the acre.

Tennessee Rye.—Old standard variety. It is a good sort, but we recommend the other varieties in preference.

IT PAYS TO GET YOUR
ORDER IN EARLY

SUMMER FLOWERING BULBS AND SEEDS

Harris' Gladiolus

This is the most brilliant and showy of all the summer flowering bulbs. There are hundreds of varieties of Gladiolus. Their immense spikes of gorgeous blooms comprise the most select colors and shades and many of the most delicate tints. They will grow in any good garden soil.

America.—The standard pink grown so largely for cut flowers. The flower is large, delicate pink slightly tinted with lavender. **Price, dozen, 80c.**

Augusta.—A fine, free-flowering sort, white with blue anthers. **Price, dozen, 60c.**

Halley.—An early sort of delicate salmon pink, shaded with light primrose and red. **Price, dozen, 75c.**

Mrs. Frances King.—A splendid sort for cut flowers, producing large spikes of beautiful clear scarlet flowers. **Price, dozen, 85c.**

Panama.—The most beautiful pink sort for cut flowers. The stem is prominent and erect, flowers large and a splendid deep shade of pink. **Price, dozen, 85c.**

Choice Mixed.—We prepare this mixture out of all the best named sorts, and parties who are not particular about colors and want a variety in their purchase will not be disappointed in buying this mixture. **Price, doz., 50c.**

Tube Roses

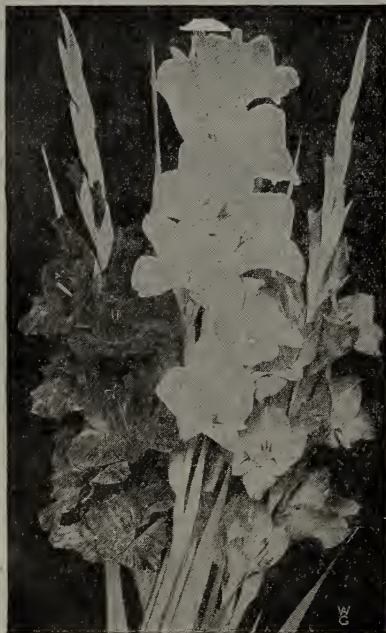
The Tube Rose has held its own in great popularity, owing to its elegance, gracefulness and delightful fragrance. There has been a great improvement in the plant until now, and we can offer a type of the double dwarf Excelsior Pearl that has no equal. Write for prices.

Nasturtiums

Dwarf Mixed—Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 30c; lb., \$1.00.

Tall Mixed.—Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 30c; lb., \$1.00.

NOTE.—Write for full list of all flowering bulbs and seed when ready to buy. Space is too limited to list all varieties we handle.



Mixed Gladiolus



Spencer Sweet Pea

Canna Roots

Cannas.—These flowers are too well known to require any description. Owing to our limited space we list below only a few of our most popular varieties, but we carry a complete assortment.

Madam Crozy.—Grows about two and a half feet; flowers vermilion scarlet with narrow gilt edge. **Price, 15c each; doz., \$1.50.**

Kling Humbert.—Extra grand, grows four to five feet. Foliage magnificent bronze; flowers large orange scarlet. **Price, 15c each; doz., \$1.50.**

Venus.—3 to 4 ft. Green foliage. Flowers a gay, rosy pink, with borders and markings of cream and yellow. Large flowers and large truss. **15c each, \$1.50 dozen.**

Orange Bedder. 4 ft. Green foliage. A bright orange color with just enough scarlet suffusion to intensify the dazzling mass of color. A very free bloomer. **Each, 15c; doz., \$1.50.**

Sweet Peas

Our Sweet Peas are California grown of the best strains and you will not find better seed or strains anywhere.

Use at least one ounce of seed to twenty feet of single row. When the plants begin to make growth keep filling in your trench until only slight depression is left. If they come too thick, thin out to about four inches apart. Supports must be arranged for promptly, as it is most important that the plants be kept upright. Give them frequent workings and never let the soil in the trenches become hard. When the plants begin to flower give them plenty of water and keep them cut close to bloom. Watch out for insects, and if they make their appearance spray with tobacco and whale oil soap.

SPENCER VARIETIES.

This type of Sweet Pea is now the most popular on account of the shape of the flowers, improvements made in selection, and the fact that most of the stems carry three and four flowers.

We carry Spencer Sweet Peas in separate colors.

Spencer Mixed.—Oz., 25c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 85c; lb., \$3.00.

Spencer (name varieties in separate colors).—Oz., 25c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 90c; lb., \$3.25.

GRANDIFLORA OR OLD-FASHIONED TYPES.

The old-fashioned Sweet Peas still hold their own with the fancier Spencer types. The bloom is not quite so large as the Spencer and is of different shape and not as many to stem, but for color and beauty they are still preferred by some.

Grandiflora Mixed.—Oz., 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 50c; lb., \$1.75.

FRUIT TREES AND PLANTS

Apples

PRICES		
	Each.	Doz.
2 yr., 5 to 7 ft.....	\$1.50	\$15.00
2 yr., 4 to 5 ft.....	1.00	10.00

Delicious.—Fruit large, dull dark red streaked with yellow, sheep-nose shape. Fine-grained, crisp, juicy; very best quality; splendid keeper and shipper. Tree, vigorous grower. Late fall.

Early Harvest.—Medium size; bright yellow; tender, juicy and highly flavored. An excellent apple. May-June.

Horse (Yellow Horse, Summer Horse, etc.).—Large size, greenish yellow skin; acid. Splendid for cooking and drying. Heavy bearer. July-August.

Jonathan.—Medium size with yellow skin nearly covered with dark red. Flesh is fine-grained, tender and of exceptionally good flavor. Tree is very strong, hardy and prolific bearer. Late fall-winter.

Liveland (Liveland Raspberry).—Exceedingly good quality, ripening in June. Skin creamy white with streaks of light red and pink. Early and prolific bearer.

Malden's Blush.—Medium size, flat, pale yellow, handsomely colored. Flesh white, tender, with splendid sub-acid flavor. Bears unusually well. A fine market variety. August-September.

Paragon (Black Twig).—Very large; round; yellow striped red; sub-acid. Strong grower. Late fall-winter.

Rome Beauty.—Large size; yellow and bright red; medium quality; fair grower and a good bearer; an excellent market variety, ripening in October; splendid keeper.

Red Astrachan.—Large; yellow, nearly covered with crimson; juicy, crisp, acid. A very beautiful variety. Tree is an excellent grower and very thrifty. June.

Red June.—Conical shape, medium size; deep red skin, white flesh; very juicy. Heavy bearer. June-July.

Stayman (Stayman Winesap).—Fruit medium to large, dark red; flesh firm, fine grain, crisp, sub-acid; good keeper. October.

Winesap.—Medium size; red skin, slightly streaked on yellow; flesh firm, crisp, rich, sub-acid. September-October.

Yellow Transparent.—Greenish yellow skin, flesh white, medium size; good quality, sub-acid, pleasant flavor. Tree hardy and good bearer. May-June.

Crabs
PRICES

	Each.	Doz.
2 yr., 5 to 7 ft.....	\$1.50	\$15.00
2 yr., 4 to 5 ft.....	1.00	10.00

Siberian.—Bright red on light yellow skin, roundish shape. Flesh acid; fine for cider, jelly and preserves. Fruit hangs on trees well into the winter, making a very ornamental tree.

Transcendent (Transcendent Crab).—Fruit unusually large for a Crab, sometimes two inches in diameter; yellow striped with red; acid; fine for preserving and jelly. Tree makes vigorous and quick growth; very ornamental.

Apricots
PRICES

	Each.	Doz.
5 to 7 ft.....	\$1.25	\$12.50
4 to 5 ft.....	1.00	10.00

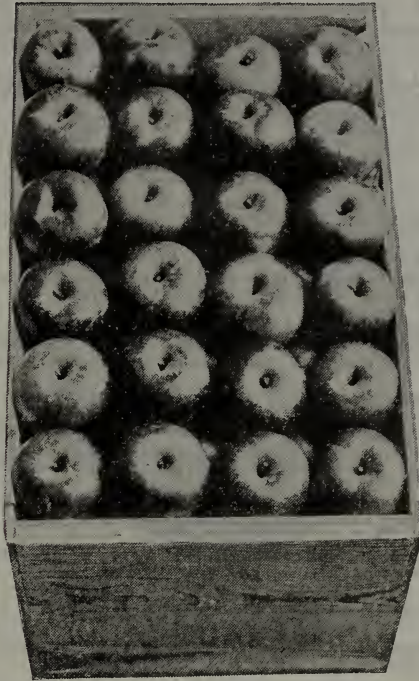
Early Golden.—Small to medium size, round; skin smooth, pale orange tinged with red; juicy and sweet; flavor good. Ripens early to middle of June.

Moorpark.—Fruit large; orange skin with red cheek; flesh yellow, separating nicely from pit; rich and delicious flavor. Ripens middle to last of June.

Superb.—Fruit medium size, with pinkish tinge and very fine flavor. Tree bears heavily and is sturdy grower. Mid-season.

Asparagus Roots
PRICES

	Doz.	100
Fine strong roots, 2 yr.....	\$0.50	\$3.50



Stayman Apples

Blackberries

	Doz.	100
Prices.....	\$1.00	\$7.50

Currants

PRICES

	Each.	Doz.
2 yr., heavy.....	\$0.25	\$2.50

Fay's Prolific.—Large clusters of medium-size red berries. Very few seed and good sub-acid. Fine for jelly.

Wildcr.—One of the heaviest bearers; fruit bright red, of good quality and borne in large bunches.

Cherries

PRICES

	Each.	Doz.
2 yr., 4 to 5 ft.....	\$1.50	\$15.00
2 yr., 3 to 4 ft.....	1.00	10.00

English Morello.—Medium to large, dark red, almost black; very acid, juicy and rich. June.

Governor Wood.—Large size, light yellow skin with shading of red towards sun. A splendid eating variety, ripening first to middle of May. Tree strong, vigorous grower.

Montmorency (Large Montmorency).—Large bright red; flesh solid, juicy and very acid; very prolific. One of the best for the South. June.

Richmond (Early Richmond).—One of the earliest varieties of medium size and light red color. Very abundant bearer and thrifty grower. May.

Dewberries

	Doz.	100
Prices.....	\$1.00	\$7.50

Figs

PRICES

	Each.	Doz.
4 to 5 ft.	\$1.25	\$12.50
3 to 4 ft.	1.00	10.00

Brown Turkey.—One of the hardiest varieties; fruit medium to large size; pear shape; brown skin; sweet and excellent flavor.

Celeste (Celestial).—Small to medium size; pale violet skin with bloom; sweet and fine-flavored; very prolific, early. Hardest of all figs.

Grapes

PRICES

	Each.	Doz.
2 yr., heavy.	\$0.50	\$5.00
1 yr., heavy.35	3.50

Agawam.—Large dark red, very fine flavor.

Brighton.—Medium-size branches with large berries; reddish skin. Of excellent quality, desirable for either table or market.

Concord.—Large-size bunch and berry; blue-black skin which is very thin and cracks easily; flesh sweet and tender; good quality, very strong grower and abundant bearer.

Delaware.—Large bunches; medium berries; light red; exceedingly high quality and very prolific. A splendid grape for the table, market or for making white wine.

Lutie.—Large bunches; medium to large berry; dark red; very sweet and of excellent quality. Ripens just after Moore's Early.

Moore (Moore's Early).—Medium to large bunch; berry very large. Black with heavy blue bloom; high quality. Very early.

Moore's Diamond.—Bunch large; berry medium, very sweet and juicy. Greenish yellow, almost white skin; very productive.

Niagara.—Bunch and berry large; greenish yellow skin; sweet, pulpy flesh.

Worden.—Bunch and berries very large and compact. Ripens a few days earlier than Concord.

Muscadine Type Grapes

PRICES

	Each.	Doz.
3 yr., heavy.	\$0.75	\$7.50
2 yr., heavy.50	5.00

Flower's.—Very large size and splendid quality. Fruit borne in clusters of from 15 to 25 berries; black and of sweet vinous flavor. One of the latest sorts, maturing from end of September through October, five or six weeks later than Scuppernong.

James.—Large black grapes borne in clusters of 10 to 20 berries. Often as large as a pigeon egg. Vine very strong, healthy grower, free from disease. Ripens after Scuppernong and before Flower's.

Scuppernong.—Berries medium to large size; russet brown color; sweet pulpy flesh. Vines are thrifty growers and bear abundantly. Exceptionally good for wine.

Thomas.—Small-size clusters with medium-size berries of dark red. This is considered the best variety for making grape-juice.

Gooseberries

PRICES

	Each.	Doz.
2 yr., heavy.	\$0.25	\$2.50

Downing.—Fruit large, pale green and acid. Plant vigorous and abundant bearer. Gooseberry pie is hard to beat and this is a splendid variety for that purpose.

Houghton.—Medium-sized berries; very abundant bearer and a strong grower.

Mulberries

PRICES

	Each.	Doz.
5 to 7 ft.	\$1.50	\$15.00
4 to 5 ft.	1.00	10.00

Downing.—Medium to large fruit; purplish black; very hardy, vigorous growth. Does not winter-kill easily.

Hicks.—Strong, abundant bearer; black berries; very sweet and well flavored. Fruit produced about four months.



Belle of Georgia Peach

Peaches

PRICES

	Each.	Doz.
5 to 7 ft.	\$1.25	\$12.50
4 to 5 ft.	1.00	10.00

Alexander.—Medium size; highly colored; flesh greenish white; juicy and of fair quality; adheres to the stone. May and early June.

Arp (Arp Beauty).—Yellow skin mottled with crimson; good quality; semi-cling. Early June.

Belle (Belle of Georgia).—Large size; white skin with deep red cheek; white flesh, firm and of fine flavor; heavy bearer and excellent shipper. Tree vigorous and rapid grower. Fruit ripens middle to last of July. Freestone.

Carman.—Large size; creamy white with reddish cheek on sunny side; flesh very tender and of fine flavor; one of the heaviest bearers. Freestone, ripening last of June to first of July.

Champion.—Large size, creamy white skin with red cheek; flesh rich and juicy; high quality and sweet. Freestone, ripening middle to last of July.

Chinese Cling.—Large size, white skin with red cheek; very best quality. Ripens middle to last of July.

Elberta (Alberta).—Large size; yellow skin with red cheek; flesh yellow, juicy and of good flavor. Freestone, ripening last of July and early August.

Greensboro.—Flesh white; very juicy and good quality; skin white with red cheek. One of the best early varieties, maturing early in June. Freestone.

Hale (J. H. Hale, or Million Dollar Peach).—Large size, round, smooth and without fuzz. Yellow flesh; well colored with deep red skin; high quality; freestone. Ripens about two weeks before Elberta; middle to last of July.

Heath Cling.—Large, round; firm white flesh; exceedingly juicy and ripens clear to the pit. A favorite for canning. Last of August to first of September.

Hiley (Early Belle, Hiley Belle).—Large size, white with red cheek; flesh white; extra good quality. Heavy bearer. Ripens first to middle of July.

Krummel (Krummel's October).—Large yellow freestone with red cheek; one of the best late varieties, ripening early in September.

Mayflower.—The best and earliest variety, ripening latter part of May and early June. Fruit medium size, entirely covered with red. Tree vigorous and good grower. Semi-cling.

Salway.—Large size; dull yellow, mottled red; flesh yellow, firm, of good quality and fine flavor. The best late peach, ripening early in September. Freestone.

Slappey.—Yellow freestone, ripening early to middle of July. Somewhat like Elberta, but are higher quality and finer flavor.

Stump (Stump the World).—Large, round; white with red cheek; flesh white, of fine flavor and very juicy. Ripens middle to last of August. Freestone.

Pears

PRICES

	Each.	Doz.
2 and 3 year, 5 to 7 ft.....	\$1.50	\$15.00
2 yr., 4 to 5 ft.....	1.00	10.00

Garber.—Somewhat like Kieffer in size, appearance and quality, but ripens earlier, maturing in September. A thrifty grower. September.

Golden Russet.—Large size, almost perfectly round; deep golden russet skin; flesh firm and juicy; a fine variety for canning and preserving. Tree thrifty and vigorous. August.

Kieffer.—Fruit very large; skin golden yellow with slight blushed cheek; flesh very firm and of good quality. Tree vigorous and an abundant bearer. Matures from September to October.

Le Conte.—Large size, smooth pale yellow skin; quality fair to good. Ripens last of July up to end of August.

Seckel (Sugar Pear).—Small to medium size; exceedingly sweet and fine-flavored. Dark russet skin, slightly tinged with reddish brown. September.

Bartlett.—One of the best varieties; large size; rich, buttery, melting flesh of high flavor. July-August.

Japanese Persimmon

PRICES

	Each.	Doz.
5 to 6 ft.....	\$1.50	\$15.00
4 to 5 ft.....	1.00	10.00
3 to 4 ft.....	.75	7.50

Hyakume.—Very large, round, oblong fruit of about 3 inches in diameter. It is not astringent, can be eaten while still hard. Flesh is sweet, crisp and meaty. A good grower and free bearer.

Tane-Nashi.—Large to very large, of roundish conical shape, very smooth skin, about 3½ inches in diameter. Skin light yellow, changing to bright red at full maturity. Seedless, quality very fine.

Yemon.—Large, flat, tomato-shaped, somewhat four-sided. Very large. Skin light yellow, changing to dull red. Not astringent after fruit begins to soften. Nearly seedless.

Zengi.—Fruit small but very early; flesh very dark and edible while still hard. Very vigorous and prolific.

Plums

PRICES

	Each.	Doz.
5 to 7 ft.....	\$1.50	\$15.00
4 to 5 ft.....	1.00	10.00

Abundance.—Large size, amber color, turning to bright cherry red. Flesh light yellow, tender; juicy and fragrant. July.

Burbank.—Large size, almost round; deep cherry red overlying yellow. Flesh deep yellow, very sweet and fragrant. July.

Red June.—Medium to large size; deep red color; flesh light yellow; sub-acid. June-July.

Shropshire Damson.—Medium to large size, dark purple; greenish-blue flesh; splendid for preserving. August.

Wickson.—Fruit extra large; deep maroon; flesh yellow; sweet and firm. One of the most productive Japanese varieties. July.

Wild Goose.—Reddish yellow; fruit medium size, rich and juicy. Heavy bearer; an old popular sort that still finds favor. August.

Nectarines

PRICES

	Each.	Doz.
4 to 5 ft.....	\$1.00	\$10.00

New White.—Large size, greenish white, with slight tinge of brick red; very juicy and rich flavor. Early July.

Red Roman.—Greenish yellow with brownish red cheek; firm flesh, juicy and rich. Clingstone. Middle of July till first of August.



Japanese Persimmon

Quinces

PRICES

	Each.	Doz.
4 to 6 ft.....	\$1.50	\$12.50
3 to 4 ft.....	1.00	10.00

Apple or Orange.—Large size, almost round. This excellent variety is rather late and bears abundantly.

Merch.—Slightly larger than Apple. Ripens about two weeks earlier but does not bear quite so abundantly.

Rea's Mammoth.—An unusually large and fine variety. Very thrifty grower and abundant bearer.

Raspberries

	Doz.	100
Prices.....	\$1.00	\$7.50

Rhubarb

PRICES

	Each.	Doz.
2 yr. roots.....	\$0.25	\$2.50

Strawberries

	100	1000
Prices.....	\$1.25	\$10.00

Bubach.—Very large, bright red and handsome. Strong grower, with beautiful dark green foliage. Midsummer.

Excelstor.—One of the earliest and best varieties. Large, well-shaped fruit of rich red color and very firm flesh. A very prolific bearer.

Canby.—One of the best late varieties. Bright red berries of very fine quality and flavor. Abundant bearer and good shipper.

Klondike.—A good mid-season variety with medium to large size berries—dark red; very juicy and delightful flavor.

Lady Thompson.—Medium to large size; pinkish red color, solid meat, excellent quality. Ripens early, after Excelstor.

Progressive Everbearing Strawberries.—This variety is without doubt the best of all the everbearing sorts. Berries medium to large size and of good quality. A very prolific bearer and will continue to fruit late in the fall until after cold weather sets in. **Price, \$2.00 per 100; \$17.50 per 1,000.**

NUT TREES

Pecans

PRICES

	Each.	Doz.
2 to 3 ft.	\$1.50	\$12.50
3 to 4 ft.	2.00	20.00
4 to 5 ft.	2.50	25.00
5 to 6 ft.	3.50	35.00

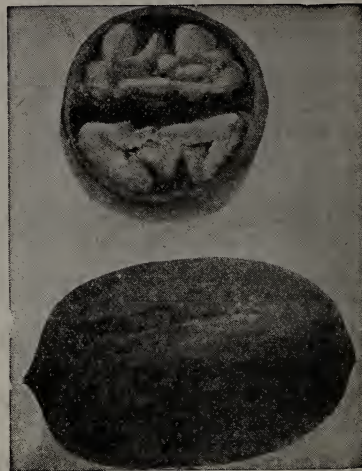
Delmas.—Very large size; plump, rich kernel; good quality; a strong, vigorous grower.

Protscher.—Medium to large size nuts, averaging about 45 to the pound. Medium shell; plump, rich, sweet meat.

Moneymaker.—Medium-sized, rich, meaty nuts. Comes into bearing very early and is a heavy producer. Plants strong, vigorous and hardy.

Schley.—Medium to large size; rather long; slightly flattened at the end; shell very thin; kernel rich and plump with high flavor.

Stuart.—Large size, averaging about 45 nuts to the pound. Tree is very strong, healthy grower and is hardy enough to stand the coldest winters in the South.



Stuart Pecan

Walnuts

PRICES

	Each.
4 to 5 ft.	\$1.25
3 to 4 ft.	1.00

American Black Walnut.—Valuable as a shade, ornamental and timber tree.

English Walnut.—A very attractive ornamental tree, producing quantities of good size, thin-shell nuts with full, rich kernels.

Juglan's Cordiformis.—A Japanese variety of medium size; heart-shaped, shell thinner than the black walnut.

Juglan's Sieboldii.—Another Japanese variety, larger than Cordiformis, with thicker shell; kernel rich and sweet. Bears early, the nuts forming in strings of from six to twenty each.

Juglan's Handschurica.—Similar in shape to the English Walnut, with shell about the same thickness and a full, rich kernel. Bears early.

Chestnuts

PRICES

	Each.
4 to 5 ft.	\$1.25
3 to 4 ft.	1.00

American Sweet.—Makes a beautiful ornamental tree and is valuable for the small sweet nuts which it bears. The wood is also valuable for timber.

Japan Mammoth.—Enormous nuts, which are borne in burs containing two or three nuts each. Ornamental; makes good shade. Trees bear very early.

Spanish Mammoth.—Not so large as the Japanese, but much larger than the native varieties. Tree makes a handsome specimen for ornamental planting and bears early.

American Chinquepin.—Small nuts in burs of three to five each; very sweet and meaty, similar to American Sweet Chestnut. A graceful, spreading, large shrub or small tree, very ornamental. Tree bears when quite young.

Tea or Monthly Blooming Roses

Strong, 2 years, \$1.00 each; \$10.00 per dozen.

Baby Rambler.—The original Crimson Baby Rambler. Large masses of dark crimson flowers produced entire summer.

Gruss an Teplitz.—One of the best, blooming continually the entire summer. Large clusters of six to ten blooms, bright crimson shading to cardinal.

Helen Gould or Balduin.—This is a grand rose, bright watermelon-red; very free grower and bloomer.

Jonkheer, J. L. Mock.—The strongest growing rose in its class; blooms large, perfect formation, and highly perfumed; clear imperial pink.

Killarney.—The finest pink rose ever introduced; buds and flowers enormous size, deep sea-shell pink.

Killarney Brilliant.—Same habit of growth as its parent, while flower is more double; color brilliant pink.

Maman Cochet.—The famous Pink Cochet; light pink, shaded with salmon yellow; extremely large and full.

Marie Van Houtte.—Canary yellow, deeper center; large, full and fine form; free and continuous bloomer.

Perle Des Jardins.—Deep straw yellow, sometimes golden yellow; large bud and full double flower.

Radiance.—Brilliant rosy carmine; delightfully fragrant; blooms constantly.

Red Radiance.—A grand rose, like Radiance, except color is a pure, even red.

White Maman Cochet.—Creamy white flowers, faintly tinged with blush; long and pointed buds; highly recommended.

William R. Smith.—A rose of lovely coloring, a beautiful combination of salmon-pinks, rose-pinks and flesh tints.



Killarney Roses

Hardy Roses—Not Monthly

Strong, 2 years, \$1.00 each; \$10.00 per dozen.

White American Beauty (Frau Karl Druschki).—The best snow-white Rose; very strong and vigorous grower.

General Jacqueminot.—Crimson scarlet; large, full and fragrant.

Paul Neyron.—Deep rose; flowers of immense size.

Prince Camille De Rohan.—Deep, velvety crimson-maroon; full and of good form.

William Allen Richardson.—Very deep orange yellow; medium size; very attractive.

Climbing Roses—Monthly

Strong, 2 years, \$1.00 each; \$10.00 per dozen.

Climbing Etolle De France.—Clear flaming red; large and very fragrant.

Climbing Gruss an Teplitz.—Flowers in large clusters, bright crimson shading to cardinal.

Climbing Meteor.—A grand climber and free bloomer; velvety maroon.

Climbing White Maman Cochet.—Grand huge white flowers, tinged with pink.

Marechal Niel.—Immense deep golden yellow flowers with the deepest, richest tea fragrance of all Roses.

Hardy Climbing Roses—Not Monthly

Strong, 2 years, 75c each; \$7.50 per dozen.

American Pillar.—Enormous blossoms, three to four inches across, of a lovely shade or apple-blossom pink, with clear white eye and yellow stamens.

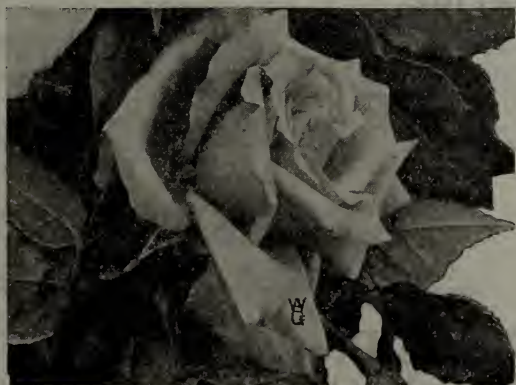
Climbing American Beauty.—Same color, size and fragrance as American Beauty, with the addition of the climbing habit.

Doctor Van Fleet.—Flowers of large size, frequently four inches across; delicate flesh-pink, deepening to rosy-pink in center.

Dorothy Perkins.—Flowers beautiful deep pink, borne in large clusters, sweetly scented.

Red Dorothy Perkins or Excelsa.—The finest of all Crimson Ramblers; flowers produced in large clusters of thirty to forty, intense crimson maroon in color.

Tausendschoen or Thousand Beauties.—Flowers a delicate shade of pink, changing to rosy-carmine.



White American Beauty Rose



Hydrangea

Hardy Flowering Shrubs

18 to 24 inches, bushy, 75c each; \$7.50 per dozen.

2 to 3 feet, bushy, \$1.00 each; \$10.00 per dozen.

Abelia.—Evergreen shrub with small foliage, producing masses of tube shaped flowers from May until frost.

Althea.—All colors.

Cape Jasmine.—Evergreen shrub with waxy white flowers, very fragrant.

Crepe Myrtle (Pink).—Well known and popular Southern shrub, blooming all summer.

Deutzia.—Double white, strong grower.

Forsythia (Golden Bell).—Flowers very early with profusion of bell-shaped golden yellow blooms.

Honeysuckle, Bush.—Produces very fragrant yellowish-white flowers during January and early February.

Hydrangea.—Old fashioned, large, white cone-shaped; blooms during summer.

Japan Quince.—Deep red and crimson; blooms appearing in spring before foliage.

Lilac (Purple and white.)—Blooming early in spring.

Pomegranate.—Red, white and variegated.

Snowball (Old Fashioned).—Large, globular white flowers in spring.

Spirea (Bridal Wreath).—Produces quantities of white flowers with shower effect during spring.

Syringa (English Dogwood).—Strong growing shrub, producing beautiful fragrant flowers with yellow centers.

Welgela.—A shrub of strong growth and spreading habit, blooming for along period during late spring and early summer. White, pink and red.

Privet Hedging

18 to 24 inches, branched, \$10.00 per 100.

Amoor River Privet.—Rapid growing, compact, evergreen hedge plants, considered the best variety for planting in the South.

18 to 24 inches, branched, \$7.50 per 100.

2 to 3 feet, well branched, \$10.00 per 100.

California Privet.—An upright, rapid grower; large, dark green, glossy foliage. Not, strictly speaking, an Evergreen.



Germo Products Radiate Satisfaction!

Success in gardening and poultry raising is a matter of prevention more than cure. The wise always have Germo Products on hand to check the ravages of parasites and disease before they have gained disastrous headway. Germo Preparations are compounded by skilled chemists in our special laboratories. Each formula is the result of exhaustive experimentation. Get them from us today; their use insures your success.

GERMO INSECTICIDE: Liquid household insecticide for spraying. Kills bugs, moths, roaches, ants and vermin of all kinds. Prices 50c, \$1.00 and \$3.00.

GERMOTOX: General personal and household disinfectant to counteract disease germs. Use in the bath, sinks, closets, garbage cans, and dark, germ places. Prices 25c, 50c and \$1.00.

GERMO CARBOLINE: Powerful coal-tar disinfectant, antiseptic, germicide, insecticide and de-odorant; pleasingly effective. Prices 50c, \$1.00 and \$2.50.

GERMO FLY DEATH: Fine powder in handy bellows or large package. Blown into the air or applied direct. Kills flies, bed-bugs, roaches, ants, and many plant insects, instantly without muss or trouble. Non-poisonous to humanity. Prices 25c, 50c and \$1.00.

GERMO ROACH DEATH: Powder sifted into cracks and crevices where roaches thrive. Destroys them over night. Prices 25c, 50c and \$1.00.

GERMO RAT DEATH: Powerfully effective powder; mixed with a little bait not only kills them instantly, but drives them to the open to die. Prices 25c, 50c and \$1.00.

GERMO PLANT BUG DEATH: Insecticide dusted or sprayed on plants destroys the parasites which stunt the growth. **DEATH TO BOLL WEEVIL.** Prices 25c, 50c and \$1.00.

GERMO POTATO BUG DEATH: Insecticide especially prepared to eradicate this stubborn pest; is the latest and most highly approved remedy offered. Prices 25c, 50c and \$1.00.

GERMO DISINFECTANT DIP: Highly concentrated, dilution 75 to 100 with water for dipping live stock and spraying about their living quarters; destroys germs and wards off danger of disease. Prices 75c, \$1.30, \$2.00 and 5 gal. can \$8.75.

GERMO FLY SHOO: Liquid sprayed on live stock keeps pesky flies away and enables your live stock to feed in contentment and comfort. Prices 60c, \$1.00 and \$1.75.


GERMO HEALING POWDER: Dusted on live stock heals sores, cuts, and wounds of all kinds. Price 30c.

GERMO HEAD LOUSE KILLER: Salve spread on the baby chicks' heads destroys the lice which sap their vitality. Price 30c.

GERMO ANTI-SKALEG: Very effective salve. Applied to the scaly legs of fowls kills the parasites which cause the disease. Price 30c.

GERMO GAPE REMEDY: A fine powder which dusted about the head of the chick enables the remedy to go direct to the windpipe where worms are lodged. Prices 30c and 50c.

GERMO MAGIC LICE POWDER: A very special combination of insect destroying chemicals. Convenient sifter top can. Price 30c.



Cholerine

FOR FOWLS

CHOLERINE—Tablets or liquid. The most effective tonic remedy on the market today. Acts naturally on fowls. Keeps poultry healthy and makes hens lay. Prevents and cures **DIARRHOEA** in Baby Chicks. Prices 35c and 65c.

Money Back Guaranteed.

Be Prepared! Get Germo Products from us today. They are all Guaranteed.



PRATT'S AND INTERNATIONAL Poultry and Stock Remedies

These remedies are among the most reliable on the market as well as the most complete lines. There is a sure remedy for every disease if it is taken in time. We carry a full line and are able to give you any advice you may want concerning your stock or poultry troubles. Write us.

Roup Remedy
Roup Pills
Pratt's Poultry Special for Cholera
Gape Remedy
White Diarrhea Remedy
Sorehead Remedy
Lice Powder
Lice Liquid
Liniment
Blackman's Salt Brick

Head Lice Ointment
Poultry Tonic
Noxide Dip and Disinfectant
Poultry Worm Remedy
Flea Salve
Fly Knocker
Canker Special
Limberneck Remedy
Hog Tone
Healing Powder

We carry AVALON FARM REMEDIES. Write for Booklet

POULTRY FEED

Poultry raising is no longer looked on as merely a pleasant occupation, but it has grown to be a most profitable and economical one. Of course, extreme care must be taken in the feeding and treatment of the flock or you will find poultry raising a very expensive and unsatisfactory occupation. Our poultry feed and remedies are among the best found on the market and are the cheapest in the long run.

FUL-O-PEP DRY MASH

Makes them lay lots of eggs, gives hens lots of pep. It need not be mixed with anything else. Of course they may have table scraps and waste vegetables.

So let your watch-word be Mash and think of nothing else in connection with eggs. Feed Ful-O-Pep Mash today, tomorrow and the next day; feed it for eggs and more eggs. Give Ful-O-Pep Scratch grains to add the finishing touches only, to keep the hen full, while on the roost, but don't feed it thinking it will make eggs, for you will not get eggs on an entirely grain ration. It's the Mash, the FUL-O-PEP Mash that does the trick.

You will agree with us when you try it, that Ful-O-Pep is the last word in an egg-producing ration. One quart to every ten hens. Feed it dry from one of Ful-O-Pep Hoppers, which sell for \$1.00. Price, per lb., 6c; 50 lbs., \$2.75; 100 lbs., \$5.00.

FUL-O-PEP GROWING MASH

This is, without doubt, the finest quality growing mash ever placed at the disposal of the poultryman, large or small. It is, in part, Oatmeal ground fine—and we have nicely balanced it with other bone and muscle-forming ingredients conducive to the making of rapid growth.

When the chicks are ten days old place Ful-O-Pep Growing Mash where they can help themselves at will. Keep it before them day in and day out. The more they get away with just so much better will they be in pounds of poultry meat. It has been formulated to meet the requirements of the growing chick; therefore, in it we have put all the necessary bone and muscle-building material.



And to the chicks it is just like getting out on free range and feasting on bugs, worms and green stuff, etc.—only in Ful-O-Pep Growing Mash we have gone the free-range chick one better and given him many more good things to eat than he could possibly pick up and shifting for himself. Lb., 6½c; 50 lbs., \$3.00; 100 lbs., \$5.50.

BUTTERMILK STARTING FOOD.

2½ lbs., 40c a box; 5¼ lbs., 70c a box; 14 lb. bags, \$1.40 each; 50 lb. bags, \$4.50 each; 100 lb. bags, \$8.50 each.

Scratch Feeds

Write for prices.

Scratch feeds are as necessary for the health of the hens as the laying mash, as the laying mash only affects the laying organs, while the scratch builds up tissue, muscle and bone. These scratch feeds are perfectly balanced feeds, carrying a very high per cent of carbohydrates correctly proportioned with protein, fats and fiber, and should be fed for the evening meal in straw or litter so the fowl will have to work for same.

Pratt's Baby Chick Food consists of the hearts of the finest grains and cereals, and has very little fiber. Being about 75 per cent mechanically predigested, it is readily assimilated. It is not expensive—one cent's worth being enough for one chick for three weeks. Many poultrymen continue feeding it for five to seven weeks. Write for prices.



Meat Scraps.—We highly recommend Meat Scraps to be fed along with other hen feeds, as it contains a very large per cent of protein in the ground bone and meat so essential to the egg production. It is sufficient to feed a quantity equal to one tablespoonful for each hen two to three times a week.

Poultry Grit.

Oyster Shell, fine and coarse.
Charcoal.



**THE HARE BRAND
TRADE MARK
EXEMPLIFIES
THE BEST IN
SEEDS AND SERVICE**

ALL GRAIN—NO GRIT

Noco Scratch Feed

A feed that is all food. Pure grain and easily digested. Absolutely necessary to be used with laying mash to make muscle and bone.

Guaranteed Analysis:

Protein.....	10.00
Carbohydrates.....	68.00
Fat.....	3.00
Fiber.....	3.50

Mixture of wheat, cracked corn, kafir corn, wheat screenings, barley and sunflower seed.

Write for prices.

Noco Layine Mash—Write for prices.

Butter and Egg Cartons

Get your butter and eggs fresh from the country if you haven't them at home. The butter and egg cartons furnish a sure and safe means.

Fertilizers

Write for prices, giving quantities desired.

Triangular Fish Guano.—Excellent for garden and general farm use.

Blood and Bone.—Another good fertilizer for farm use.

Bone Meal.—Almost unexcelled for the lawn and flower-bed.

V-C Fertilizer.—The best fertilizer for potted plants and flower-beds.

Seven Per Cent Cottonseed Meal.—Fine for lawn dressing.

Basic Slag Phosphate.—Fulfills all requirements of a good fertilizer, containing a minimum of 18 per cent phosphoric acid and 45 per cent lime. This product is ground to a degree of fineness that permits 80 per cent or more of it to pass through a 100-mesh screen.

Blood Meal.

Harris' Mixed Canary Seed.—Mixed by us, containing the best grade of Sicily Seed, Bird Rape and Bird Millet.

Song Restorer.
Bird Bitters.

Bird Manna.
Bird Sand.

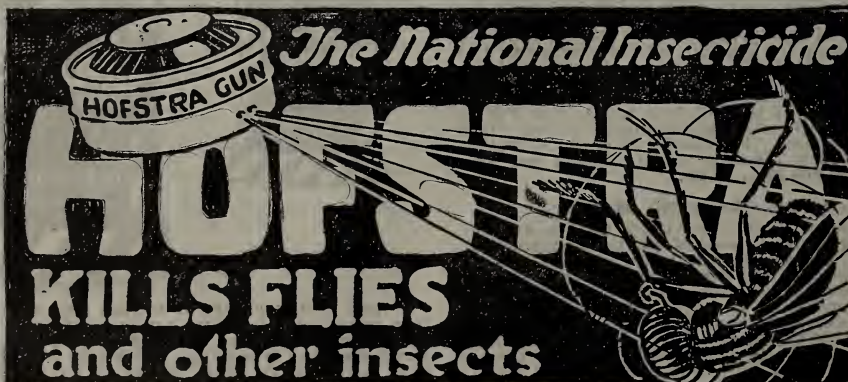
Write for prices.

Plant Tablets.—For ferns and potted plants.

Liquid Smoke.—For smoking meats. \$1.00 per bottle.

Hofstra

A thoroughly reliable powder, easily applied with the little hand gun, immediately kills all flies in the house, barn or dairy, and is absolutely harmless to man or beast; is perfectly odorless. We handle it in large quantities, and it is used in the most sanitary places. Write for prices.



INSECTICIDES, POISON

Write for prices when ready to buy, stating quantity desired.



The use of insecticides saves thousands of dollars' worth of crops each year. Are you using them?

Bug Death.—Is a powder, not poisonous to human life, but is certain death to all classes of leaf-eating insects. It is not recommended for insects which suck the sap, as these insects are an entirely different class, and require a different insecticide. Bug Death is also a fertilizer, so when you take into account this value, the powder seems very cheap. The usual method of applying it is to dust it lightly on the foliage. There is a specially constructed shaker for this purpose that we can supply at a cost of 50c. But it can be successfully applied by putting in a thin cloth sack, and shaking the sack over the plant, which will cause the powder to dust through the cloth.

Bug Death is just the sort of insecticide you need—it is safe, easily applied and a sure BUG KILLER.

Gardeners, farmers and everybody raising a garden should make it a point to order their Bug Death when ordering their seed. You most assuredly will have need for Bug Death, for all gardeners have trouble with insects. So get busy and arm yourself with Bug Death. You can fight a whole army of bugs with the aid of Bug Death. As to prices, write us when ready to buy and we will quote you.

Arsenate Lead.—More reliable and less injurious to plant life than any other remedy to poison leaf-eating insects. Can be used by itself or in connection with Insecto as a fungicide and insecticide. The Arsenate of Lead Paste is the best form to use, when it's to be sprayed on.

Arsenate of Calcium.—This is an excellent, reliable insecticide.

Whale Oil Soap.—Is an excellent wash for plants and trees where insects and eggs affect the bark and for smearing on the trunks of trees to prevent worms, etc., from crawling up.

Dry Lime Sulphur.—This is not a substitute for Lime Sulphur Solution, but it is the actual material in dry powdered form. In the process of manufacturing the liquid Lime Sulphur is made, then the water is evaporated, leaving the dry form. The Dry Lime Sulphur uses are the same as the Liquid Lime Sulphur.

Slug Shot.—A heavy, dark-colored powder in general use for years to kill or drive off all leaf-eating insects, such as potato bugs, tomato and cabbage worms. Dust it on dry or use in water as spray. Write us when ready to buy.

Paris Green.—A well-known deadly poison for killing all classes of leaf-eating insects should be used in connection with lime to prevent too much injury to foliage.

Tobacco Dust.—A valuable insecticide as well as fertilizer. It is worth what you have to pay for it as a fertilizer alone. For destroying and running off sucking insects it is very efficient.

Sulpho Tobacco Soap.—A splendid insecticide for spraying on plants to destroy lice, aphids or soft-bodied insects; fine for green lice on sweet peas.

Insecto.—A new development in the insecticide field. It is equivalent to a combination of Arsenate of Lead and Bordeaux Mixture in dry powdered form. Being in dry powdered form it produces a perfectly fresh mixture when prepared for use by the grower. Paste and liquid insecticides, containing copper, a very essential ingredient, often lose some of the effectiveness of the copper after standing, but this is not true with Insecto. Insecto may be used effectively on plants and vegetables for bugs and blight, also on many fruits. Write us and we will send you folder giving full information concerning Insecto.

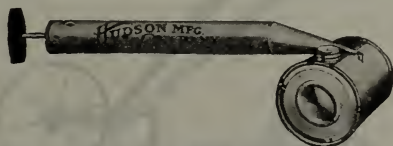
SPRAYERS

Everyone needs a Sprayer. No one who makes a garden or even has a few flowers can afford to be without one. By the judicious use of a Sprayer there is no way to estimate its value. Not only by the eradication of pests and diseases to plants, but by the saving in costs of insecticides. We list below Sprays of the most reliable makes and they can be depended on:

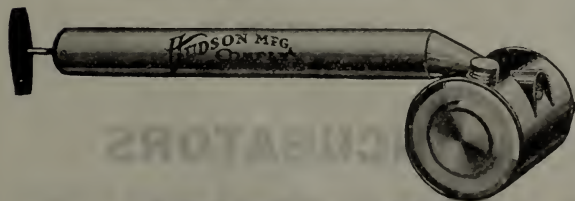
The Midget.—Pint tin sprayer; handy for use in the house, garden and henhouse. 40c each, at purchaser's expense.

The Misty.—A tin sprayer. Useful around dairy barns and for spraying henhouses and disinfecting. 65c each, at purchaser's expense.

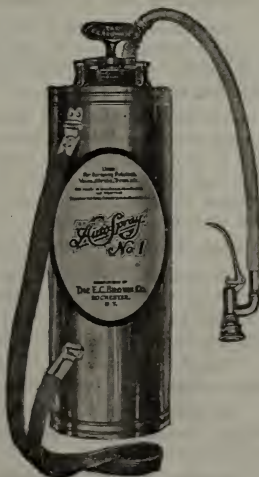
Auto-Spray No. 1.—Capacity about 4 gallons. Has been standard for 17 years and are used by the Experiment Stations and Horticulturists over the country. It is a compressed air machine, simple and strong in all its parts. Two or three pumpings will empty the tank and after pumping the operator has only to direct the spray. Tanks are either brass or galvanized iron. Seams locked, soldered and riveted. It is equipped with two feet ½-inch hose, fine spray nozzle, solid stem cap and either stop-cock or a self-cleaning automatic shut-off as ordered. Full directions with each machine. Shipping weight, in wooden box, about 15 pounds.



Hudson Midget Sprayer



Hudson New Misty Sprayer



INOCULATE YOUR ALFALFA, CLOVERS, COW-
PEAS, SOY BEANS, VETCHES AND ALL
OTHER LEGUME CROPS WITH

FARMOGERM

SMALL COST
EASY TO USE

LARGE RETURNS
NO LABOR EXPENSE

Farmogerm Cultures contain pure, tested strains of active, vigorous nitrogen-fixing bacteria, for inoculating seeds of legumes or soil.

FARMOGERM IS PREPARED FOR

Alfalfa (Lucerne)	Cow Peas	Garden Peas
Crimson Clover	Soy Beans	Garden Beans
Sweet Clover	Peanuts	Lima Beans
Red Clover	Vetch	Lespedeza
Alsike Clover	Velvet Beans	Beggar Weed
Burr Clover	Sweet Peas	and others

Always specify on your order what crop you want to inoculate, as there is a different strain of bacteria for each legume.

Write for prices.

Free descriptive literature sent upon request.

SKINNER SYSTEM OF GARDEN AND LAWN SPRINKLERS

We are distributors of the well-known "Skinner System" Sprinklers. If you are interested in a sprinkler system, either large or small, write us for literature.

Savo

ALL YEAR-ROUND FLOWER AND PLANT BOX. Watered Automatically.

The Savo Flower and Plant Boxes are made of the best grade of galvanized steel, with neat round corners and a full roll rim, the watering is easy, the drainage maple, the air circulation perfect. The enamel finish both



Savo Flower Box

inside and out prevents rust or leakage and will last in constant use many years.

A shows the outside body of the box.

B shows the water in the double-arched reservoir.

C shows the layer of coarse gravel over the perforated arches.

D shows the soil above with growing plants.

Directions for Using.—First place coarse gravel, pebbles, broken flower pots, charcoal or moss about an inch deep over the top of the double-arched reservoir, then fill the box with good rich black dirt, fill the reservoir with water and sow the seed or install the plants and see grow.

Standard Stock Sizes. Write for prices.

Model A, 6 1/2 inches high, 6 1/2 inches wide, 23 inches long.
Model B, 8 inches high, 9 1/2 inches wide, 29 inches long.
Model C, 8 inches high, 9 1/2 inches wide, 35 inches long.
Model D, 8 inches high, 9 1/2 inches wide, 41 inches long.
Model E, 8 inches high, 12 inches wide, 12 inches long.
Model F, 12 inches high, 12 inches wide, 12 inches long.

These are outside measurements, including the 1/4-inch roll rim.

Beautifully finished in Aluminum or Dark Green.

PLANET Jr. TOOLS

Look beyond first cost. **Planet Jr.** Tools are made better, last longer and do more thorough work; save time, lighten labor, and get bigger, crops. They are the tools for real economy. Guaranteed.

Planet Jr. No. 4, Combined Hill and Drill Seeder.

Soon pays for itself in the family garden as well as in the larger acreage. Sows all garden seeds (in drills or in hills), plows, opens furrows and covers them, hoes and cultivates quickly and easily.

This combination will delight the suburbanite or the growing boy who knows that a certain amount of garden work is to be part of his service. Women, younger or older, will find in this tool a light-running wheel-hoe that will save them hard work and help much to supply the table with fine vegetables.

Steel frame 15-in. Steel Wheel.

The highest type of Single Wheel Hoe made. Light, but strong, and can be used by man, woman or boy. Will do all the cultivation in your garden in the easiest, quickest and best way. A favorite with large and small growers.

You can do more and better hoeing with it in one day than you can do in three days with a hand hoe.

All the steel parts are high carbon steel, oil tempered, specially hardened and work to a charm. Everyone who cultivates needs one.

72-page Planet Jr. catalogue free. Write postal for it.



Planet Jr. No. 19.

INCUBATORS

We handle both Queen and Buckeye Incubators. Write for prices and descriptive literature.

HARRIS SEED & FLORAL COMPANY

LEON E. HARRIS, Vice-Pres.

H
SEEDS

Ship Articles on this Sheet as Specified:

Amount Enclosed:

Post Office Order.....**Stamps****Express Money Order.....**

Check.....

State Shipping Point if Different from Post Office.....
HOW TO BE SENT:

MAIL..... EXPRESS..... FREIGHT..... (By what railroad.).....

BE SURE YOU ADD EXTRA FOR POSTAGE TO ITEMS WE DO NOT DELIVER.

WEIGHT Pounds	Up to 50 miles 1st Zone.	51 to 150 miles 2nd Zone.	151 to 300 miles 3rd Zone.	301 to 600 miles 4th Zone.	601 to 1000 miles 5th Zone.	1001 to 1400 mi. 6th Zone.	1401 to 1800 mi. 7th Zone.	Over 1,800 miles 8th Zone.
1	\$0.05	\$0.05	\$0.06	\$0.07	\$0.08	\$0.09	\$0.11	\$0.12
2	.06	.06	.08	.11	.14	.17	.21	.24
3	.07	.07	.10	.15	.20	.25	.31	.36
4	.08	.08	.12	.19	.26	.33	.41	.48
5	.09	.09	.14	.23	.32	.41	.51	.60
6	.10	.10	.16	.27	.38	.49	.61	.72
7	.11	.11	.18	.31	.44	.57	.71	.84
8	.12	.12	.20	.35	.50	.65	.81	.96
9	.13	.13	.22	.39	.56	.73	.91	1.08
10	.14	.14	.24	.43	.62	.81	1.01	1.20
11	.15	.15	.26	.47	.68	.89	1.11	1.32
12	.16	.16	.28	.51	.74	.97	1.21	1.44
13	.17	.17	.30	.55	.80	1.05	1.31	1.56
14	.18	.18	.32	.59	.86	1.13	1.41	1.68
15	.19	.19	.34	.63	.92	1.21	1.51	1.80
16	.20	.20	.36	.67	.98	1.29	1.61	1.92
17	.21	.21	.38	.71	1.04	1.37	1.71	2.04
18	.22	.22	.40	.75	1.10	1.45	1.81	2.16
19	.23	.23	.42	.79	1.16	1.53	1.91	2.28
20	.24	.24	.44	.83	1.22	1.61	2.01	2.40

About Delivered Prices.—We deliver small garden and flower seed up to pounds at prices quoted in catalogue, but for larger quantities, you should add extra for postage as per table herewith. We do not deliver Peas, Beans, Corn, Potatoes, Fertilizers, Clovers, Grasses or any other Forage Plants, Farm Seeds, Insecticides, Poultry Supplies, Sprayers, etc., except where noted. Figure your distance from Birmingham and add Parcel Post rates as per table herewith.

[illegible]

HARRIS'

\$2.00 BACK YARD GARDEN COLLECTION

1 Pkg. Beets
1 Pkg. Cucumber
1 Pkg. Carrots
1 Pkg. Lettuce
1 Pkg. Mustard
1 Pkg. Parsnip

1 Pkg. Okra
1 Pkg. Salsify
1 Pkg. Radish
1 Pkg. Squash
1 Pkg. Beans
1 Pkg. English Peas

1 Pkg. Sweet Corn
1 Pkg. Pole Beans
1 Pkg. Butter Beans
1 Pkg. Watermelon
1 Qt. Onion Sets

SENT POSTPAID FOR \$2.00

SUDAN GRASS

In 1920 we sold TWICE as much Sudan Grass as in any previous year. The yield of seed per acre is approximately 500 pounds. The tonnage of hay is from one to one and one-half tons per acre to each cutting, with 3 to 5 cuttings a year. Sudan Grass is the grandest drought-resisting forage crop known. Let us have your order.

FLORAL DEPARTMENT

In connection with our Seed Department we maintain a large Floral Department under the management of a competent florist of many years' experience both as a grower and designer.

Our cut flowers are the choicest of the great Eastern markets; received daily by express.

Our Potted Plants and Bedding Stocks are all grown in our local greenhouses and can be had fresh at all times in season.

We have agents in all the larger towns in a radius of a hundred miles of Birmingham who are in position to price you our

CUT FLOWERS, FUNERAL DESIGNS, WEDDING BOUQUETS, Etc.

delivered to your place whenever you may want them, or if more convenient, call us over long distance—**Main 41**—and we will express your order first train.

If you will give us a trial we believe you will be highly pleased with our service.

MONTHLY CALENDAR OF OPERATIONS FOR THE SOUTHERN FARMER

We are so often asked the question when and what to plant at certain periods that we have thought it advisable to put a Calendar in print that would be available to any one possessing our catalogue.

Caution.—This Calendar is made for the latitude of Birmingham, so if you are farther south, you should plant earlier and, of course, later if farther north.

JANUARY

Plant Onion Sets, Irish Potatoes, English Peas, Mustard, Turnip, Spinach, Carrots, Beets, Radish, Asparagus, Seed Oats, Canada Field Peas, and any of the hardy grasses, clovers, pasture and lawn grasses. In cold frames or hotbeds any of the more tender vegetables may be sown. In flower seed, Sweet Peas should be planted in the open. In cold frames, hotbeds and even boxes protected, Poppies, Hollyhock, Pansies, Daisy, Verbena and Aster. All sorts of Roses, Shrubbery, Fruit Trees and Shade Trees.

FEBRUARY

The same items mentioned for January may be planted this month, only a much greater variety, providing, of course, the season appears to be early. This is the most active month with the Trucker. Early Corn, Irish Potatoes, English Peas, Onions, Radish, Salsify, Mustard, Turnip, Spinach, Kale, Carrots, Beets, Lettuce, Tomato, Parsnips, Cabbage, Collards, Kohl-Rabi, Leek, Lettuce. In field crops, Oats, practically all the grasses and hardy forage plants. Most all flower seed and spring bulbs may be planted.

MARCH

This is the most active month generally with the home gardener and farmer, much, of course, depending on the season. Every one must exercise some discretion. Potatoes may still be planted and Sweet Potatoes bedded. The latter part of March all the tender vegetables may be planted outdoors. This is the main month for planting flower seed. All forage plants may be now safely planted.

APRIL

A popular month with the home gardener. All tender stuff may now be planted with perfect safety. Flower Seed of every description may be planted. Forage crops, such as Sorghum, Millets, Peanuts, Chufas, Soy Beans,

Cowpeas, Kaffir Corn, etc., should be gotten in for early use. Field Corn, Cotton and Velvet Beans may be planted.

MAY

This month is a good time to plant Melons, Squash, Cucumbers and Sweet Potato plants. Grasses and Forage plants may still be planted. All vegetables may be planted for a succession of those early plantings that have given out.

JUNE

Plant Corn for late crops; Pole Beans, Lima Beans, Rutabaga, Melons, Pumpkins, Squash; sow Cowpeas, Soy Beans, Velvet Beans, Sorghums and Millets.

JULY

Sow Rutabaga, Turnips, Tomatoes, Lettuce, Radish and Cabbage for late crops; plant Cowpeas, Soy Beans, Peanuts, Sorghum, Millets and other Forage plants.

AUGUST

Prepare for fall garden because this month and the next is the proper time to plant most all small garden seed for a second crop. Don't let the garden run out; keep on planting.

SEPTEMBER

This is the active month to make successions of plantings of most everything. Begin to sow Rye, Barley, Oats, Clovers and Grasses for early pasture.

OCTOBER

Put out Cabbage and Collard Plants; sow Winter Turnips. Don't overlook sowing Clovers and Grasses to afford winter pasture.

NOVEMBER

Sow Rape, Wheat, Oats, Rye, Barley, Vetches, Canada Peas. Be sure and gather your Cowpeas.

DECEMBER

Sow in cold frame, hotbeds or boxes, Cabbage, Cauliflower, Pepper and Egg Plant for early plants. Prepare your land for spring crop.



THE PLAIN TRUTH ABOUT



HARE BRAND SEEDS

for 1921



LEWISBURG SCHOOL GARDEN, WINNER OF FIRST PRIZE, ALABAMA STATE FAIR, 1920
J. A. Harper, Superintendent. A Big Booster for "Hare Brand Seed"

HARRIS SEED & FLORAL CO.

Formerly Operated as

McVAY SEED AND FLORAL CO.
BIRMINGHAM, ALABAMA

